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by Ragy Ibrahim
Munther Younes, Consultant

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INTRODUCTION

Arabic is spoken by over 300 million people who live in 22 countries that make up the Arab world. Some of these countries are well known, such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Iraq, and others are less known, such as Djibouti and the Comoros. In addition to being the official language of these countries, Arabic is also the religious language of over 1.2 billion Muslims. It is the language of the Muslim holy book, the Quran, and other classical Muslim literary and religious works. Arabic is also one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

Like any other language with a long history that is spoken over a large area, Arabic has many varieties. For the purposes of this book, a major distinction can be made between the literary language, known in Arabic as Fusha and referred to in English as Classical Arabic or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and the regional dialects. Classical Arabic generally refers to the older form of the (literary) language, and MSA to its modern form. Classical Arabic will not concern us here, since this book is designed for users of Arabic in its modern context.

This rich language situation is described by linguists as "diglossic." Arabs from different parts of the Arab world use a regional variety or dialect, i.e., Egyptian, Iraqi, Syrian, etc., for conversation, and MSA for reading, writing, and formal speaking. For example, when an Arab man reads a newspaper, he reads MSA, but when he discusses its contents with his friends, the discussion takes place in the regional variety.

While the different dialects differ from one region to another, MSA is virtually the same everywhere. This is one reason why the majority of Arabic books written for

foreigners introduce MSA. However, people who learn to speak only MSA will not be able to use it in conversation; not only will they sound ludicrous, but they will also find it difficult to understand what is being said to them.

This book, which is intended as a basic introduction to Arabic using simple, practical dialogues as its main linguistic component, presents a colloquial dialect, i.e., Egyptian, for conversation in conformity with Arabic sociolinguistic realities.

Why Egyptian? Egyptian is the most widely used and understood of all Arabic dialects. For one thing, Egyptians constitute between a quarter and a fifth of the total population of the Arab world. In addition, Egypt, in particular Cairo, has for a long time served as an important, probably the most important, cultural center of the Arab world. More publications come out of Cairo than any other Arab city, and Egyptian movies and soap operas are watched all over the Arab world. Students from many Arab (and Muslim) countries study at Egyptian universities, and hundreds of thousands of Egyptian teachers, doctors, engineers, and farm workers live all over the Arab world.

In addition to learning to converse at a basic level, you will also learn to read Arabic at a level that will enable you to understand the names of people and places, road signs, restaurant menus, and travel schedules.

Since words will be presented as pronounced in an Egyptian Arabic context, the Egyptian pronunciation will be adopted throughout the book.

Munther Younes

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

allugha al-ʿarabiyyah

اللغة العربية



The Arabic Writing System and Basic Grammatical Structures

1

ARABIC LETTERS AND SOUNDS

Arabic uses an alphabetic writing system, where each sound is represented by a letter. The alphabet consists of 28 letters, which represent the Arabic consonants and long vowels. A few more symbols are used to indicate the short vowels, the doubling of consonants, the absence of a vowel sound, and the *hamza* or glottal stop, which will be discussed below.

The Arabic writing system is much more systematic than the English system; for the most part, each Arabic letter or symbol stands for one sound, and each sound is represented by one symbol. In English, for example, the letter *s* is pronounced differently in the words *seem*, *easy*, *pleasure*, and *sugar*, while the sound *s* is spelled differently in *sit*, *city*, *scene*, *taxi*, and *massive*. English vowels show even more irregularity. Think of the sounds represented by the letter *o* in *do*, *does*, *doe*, *how*, and *hot*. Arabic irregularities are much more limited.



The following table lists the Arabic letters and the sounds they represent using a romanized transliteration system. It will serve as a pronunciation guide throughout the book. The letters marked with an asterisk (*) represent sounds not found in English. Short explanatory notes appear next to these. If no notes appear, then the transcription symbol represents the typical English pronunciation of the letter given. So, in the second row, the Arabic letter ب is pronounced the same as the English consonant *b* used in the transliteration.

ARABIC LETTER	TRANSCRIPTION	NOTES
ا	aa	Pronounced like the English <i>a</i> in <i>man</i> and <i>far</i> (more on this under "the emphatic group" below).
ب	b	
ت	t	
ث	t or s	
ج	g	Rarely pronounced as j.
ح*	h	Pronounced like <i>h</i> , but with more friction in the throat.
خ*	kh	Pronounced like the German <i>ch</i> , as in <i>nach</i> .
د	d	
ذ	z	
ر	r	Trilled, as in Spanish.
ز	z	
س	s	
ش	sh	<i>sh</i> as English <i>ship</i> (to distinguish this from the sequence <i>s</i> followed by <i>h</i> , italic will be used).
ص*	S	Emphatic <i>s</i> (س). This and the next three capitalized letters are known as the emphatic consonants. More on these under "the emphatic group" below.
ض*	D	Emphatic <i>d</i> .
ط*	T	Emphatic <i>t</i> .
ظ*	Z or D	Emphatic <i>z</i> or <i>d</i> .
ع*	c	Similar to <i>hamza</i> (the glottal stop), but pronounced with more friction in the throat. (See the note on <i>hamza</i> on page 4.)
غ*	gh	As in French <i>r</i> in <i>rouge</i> .
ف	f	
ق*	^	This letter is pronounced as a <i>hamza</i> in most cases. In a few cases, it retains the MSA pronunciation as an emphatic <i>k</i> . In these cases it will be written and transcribed as <i>q</i> . (More on <i>hamza</i> below.)
ك	k	
ل	l	
م	m	
ن	n	
هـ	h	
و—as a long vowel	uu	Pronounced as the <i>u</i> in <i>June</i> .
و—as a long vowel	oo	Pronounced as the <i>oo</i> in <i>door</i> .
و—as a semi-vowel	w	Pronounced as the <i>w</i> in <i>way</i> .
ي—as a long vowel	ii	Pronounced as the <i>ea</i> in <i>meat</i> .
ي—as a long vowel	ee	Pronounced as the <i>ai</i> in <i>bait</i> .
ي—as a semi-vowel	y	Pronounced as the <i>y</i> in <i>young</i> .

HAMZA, THE GLOTTAL STOP



أسبرين
'asbriin

The Arabic letter همزة (hamza) is not considered a full member of the alphabet. It is sometimes written by itself, but it is mostly “tacked onto” a vowel. It always has the same pronunciation: a glottal stop, the way you start a word like *apple* in English. The pronunciation is symbolized here by the grave accent symbol (`). The همزة may have any of the following shapes: أ , إ , ئ , ؤ , ة . The rules for choosing the different shapes of the همزة are quite complicated. All you need to know at this stage is to recognize these shapes when you see them written and to remember that all of them stand for one sound only.

Reading Exercise

Each of the following words includes hamza. First read them, then compare your reading to the answers below.

I	أنا
you, masculine, singular (m.s.)	إنت
Algeria	الجزائر
point of departure	منشأ
evening	مساء
emergency	طوارئ

THE EMPHATIC GROUP

The *emphatics* are a particularly interesting group of consonants in Arabic. They contrast with a set of more familiar, non-emphatic consonants. In the preceding alphabet table, they are transliterated in uppercase.

Emphatic	Nonemphatic
ص S	س s
ض D	د d
ط T	ت t
ظ Z	ذ z (sometimes d)

The letter ق is mostly pronounced like the *hamza* (glottal stop, see below), but in some words, particularly “educated” vocabulary and certain proper names (Cairo, *al-qaahira*, and Qur'an, *al-qur'aan*), it is pronounced as an emphatic *k*.

The English letters *s*, *d*, *t*, and *c* are pronounced in certain environments in a manner that approximates the Arabic emphatic pronunciation. This is shown by the words in Column A in contrast with those in Column B in the following:

A (close to emphatic)	B (plain)
sought	seat
dawn	dean
taught	teach
caught	catch



ANSWERS

'ana, 'inta, il-'aazaa'ir, mansha', masaa', Tawaa'ir

The vowel *ī* (aa) and its short counterpart are pronounced in two slightly different ways, one emphatic, next to emphatic consonants, and another plain or non-emphatic everywhere else. These two pronunciations are found in English in words like *car* and *cat*. The *a* of *car* has the emphatic pronunciation, and that of *cat* has the non-emphatic, plain one.

Putting It Together

Unlike English, Arabic is written and read from right to left. Arabic letters are connected to one another to form words. All letters connect to those preceding them, and all but six connect to those following. The following table shows the different letter shapes. The six non-connecting letters are marked as “non-connecting” in the table.

	WORD— FINALLY	WORD—INITIALLY AND MEDIALY
Non-connecting		ا
	ب	بـ
	ت	تـ
	ث	ثـ
	ج	جـ
	ح	حـ
	خ	خـ
Non-connecting		د
Non-connecting		ذ
Non-connecting		ر
Non-connecting		ز
	س	سـ
	ش	شـ
	ص	صـ
	ض	ضـ
		ط
		ظ
	عـ	عـ
	غـ	غـ
	ف	فـ
	ق	قـ
	ك	كـ
	ل	لـ
	م	مـ
	ن	نـ
	هـ	هـ
Non-connecting		و
	ي	يـ

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Eight letters have one shape each, regardless of their position in the word. These include the six non-connecting letters and ط and ظ.
2. Three letters, غ, ع, and هـ, have four shapes each, depending on their position in the word and whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. The first shape is used at the beginning of the word and after non-connecting letters, but not word-finally. The second is used after a connecting letter inside a word. The third is used word-finally after a connecting letter. The fourth is used word-finally after a non-connecting letter.
3. The rest (17 letters) have two shapes each, one initial and medial (both connected and non-connected), and another final.
4. In general, the final shape of a letter includes an additional curve to finish it off.
5. If you compare the shapes of the different letters, you will notice that the majority are organized into groups or families according to their basic shape: ب, ت, ث, ج, ح, خ, etc. Within each family, letters are generally distinguished by the placement and number of their dots.
6. In addition to functioning as the long vowel *aa*, the first letter of the Arabic alphabet, ا, serves as a transitional vowel at the beginnings of words that start with a vowel. In this position, it is pronounced *a*, *i*, or *u*, depending on the individual word. The most common such usage of ا is as the first letter of the definite article ال “the”:

the post office

il-bariid

البريد

Exercise

- a. Connect the following letters to form words:

_____ ب ا ب
_____ ا ب
_____ ط ا ب
_____ ب ط ا ط س

- b. Copy the same words. The movement in writing the letters is always from right to left and top to bottom. Always remember that all letters connect to those preceding them and all except six connect to those following. Remember that the letter ا, found in these words, is a non-connecting letter:

بطاطس	طالب	كتاب	باب
baTaaTis	Taalib	kitaab	baab
potatoes	student	book	door

SHORT VOWELS AND OTHER DIACRITICS

You may have noticed that in the words كتاب, طالب, and بطاطس, only the long vowel *ī* is written. The short vowels corresponding to *a* and *i* in the transliteration are not. This is typical of Arabic writing. Only the three long vowels *ū*, *ī*, and *ī* are listed as part of the alphabet. Short vowels are not represented regularly as part of the alphabet, but they are sometimes indicated as diacritical marks above or below the letters to help certain groups of readers such as children or foreign learners. In this guide, the romanized transliteration along with the Arabic letters give ample clues to the correct pronunciation, which renders the diacritical marks unnecessary. Furthermore, the type of Arabic that the user of this book is likely to encounter (road signs, names, etc.) will not have diacritical marks anyway.

In contexts where the short vowels are necessary, as in cases involving distinctions of otherwise identical words, the diacritics will be shown.

Among these diacritics, there are three vowels that correspond to the three long vowels in the alphabet table. The following list includes them as well as the other important diacritical symbols. The letter ك (k) is used to illustrate the shape, position, and pronunciation of these diacritics.

	NAME	TRANSLITERATION SYMBOL	NOTES
ـَ ka	fatha	a	Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <i>ī</i> .
ـِ ki	kasra	i	Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <i>ī</i> .
ـُ ku	Damma	u	Represents a short vowel that corresponds to <i>ū</i> .
ـْ kk	shadda	—	Represents the doubling of a consonant.
ـ k	sukuun	—	Indicates that there is no vowel following the consonant above which it appears.
ـَ (kan)	tanwiin	an	Appears only at the ends of certain adverbs.

OTHER ORTHOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

الناء المربوطة (*taa' marbuuTa*)

This letter is a combination of ه / ه and ت. It is written as هـ or هـ, depending on whether the preceding letter is connecting or non-connecting. It is a feminine ending that appears on nouns and adjectives. Consequently, it is found only in the final position of a word. It is pronounced *a*, unless the word in which it is found is the first part of a construct phrase; then a *t* appears in the pronunciation.

When **ج** is followed by **ا**, with and without همزة (hamza), the two letters are joined together forming one special symbol, written as **ja** or **ja**. The combination is often considered another letter of the Arabic alphabet.

three	talaata	ث ل ا ث ة	ثلاثة
Jordan	il-`urdun	ا ل ا ر د ن	الأردن
the Emirates	il-`imaaraat	ا ل ا م ا ر ا ت	الإمارات

Reading Exercise

Read the following greetings, then compare your reading with the answers below.

Welcome.	أهلاً وسهلاً!
Thanks (literally "welcome to you," in response) Thanks (to a man). Thanks (to a woman).	أهلاً بـك. أهلاً بـك. أهلاً بـك.
Thanks.	شكراً.
You are welcome.	عفواً.
Please, come in! (to a man). Please, come in! (to a woman).	إتفضل. إتفضلي.

الف مقصورة (alif maqSuura)

This letter is found only at the end of words and is pronounced like the letter **ا**. When suffixes are attached to the word that ends in **الف مقصورة** the letter appears either as **ا** or **ي**.

واو الجماعة [waaw il-gamaa'a] (waaw of the plural)

The two letters **واو** frequently appear at the end of a verb to indicate that the subject of that verb is plural: سمعوا [sim'u] "they heard." Two things are important to remember with respect to the final **واو** in such verbs. First, it is silent (in the same way that the *e* in the English word *made* is); and second, that if a suffix is attached to it, the **واو** disappears: سمعوني [sim'uuni] "they heard me."

ANSWERS

'ahlan wa sahlam, 'ahlan biik/'ahlan biiki, shukran, afwan, 'itafadDal/'itafadDal!

Important Notes

1. The long vowels ا , ي , and و are pronounced short at the ends of words, just like *fatha*, *kasra*, and *Damma*:

her book	kitaabha	كتابها
my book	kitaabi	كتابي
they wrote	katabu	كتبوا

2. When *hamza* is found at the end of a word after a long vowel, it is usually, but not always, left out and the vowel is shortened:

behind	wara	وراء
sky	sama	سماء

However, consider the following:

good evening	masaa` il-kheer	مساء الخير
--------------	-----------------	------------

Grammar

The following brief grammar notes cover some of the basics of Arabic grammar. All the examples used in them are taken from the material in the book. Since these notes often involve the repetition of similar parts of words, they should help you develop your reading skills more quickly; seeing the same letter several times in close succession helps you remember it.

1. THE ARABIC SENTENCE AND WORD ORDER

Arabic sentences are of two general types: those with verbs and those without verbs. Sentences that have verbs are called *verbal sentences*, and sentences without verbs are called *equational sentences*.

Equational Sentences

uwaDkum fi id-door ir-raabi`
أوضحكم في الدور الرابع.
Your rooms are on the fourth floor.

Note the absence of the equivalent of the English verb *to be*. The Arabic sentence literally translates as: Your rooms are on the fourth floor.

In an equational sentence that consists of an indefinite subject and a prepositional phrase, the prepositional phrase precedes the subject:

ʿandina ḥaḡz bi-ʾismak

عندنا حجز بإسمك.

We have a reservation in your name.

Verbal Sentences

There is a certain amount of flexibility in the word order of verbal sentences; a verb may precede or follow its subject. The following two word orders are grammatical:

bi-yuṣal il-ʿutubiis is-saaʿa sittā.

بيوصل الاتوبيس الساعة ستة.

il-ʿutubiis bi-yuṣal is-saaʿa sittā.

الاتوبيس بيوصل الساعة ستة.

The first Arabic sentence literally translates as: Arrives the bus six o'clock, while the second literally translates as: The bus arrives six o'clock.

When asking questions, all you have to do is change the intonation; there is no need to change the word order or use the equivalent of English *do*, *does*, or *did*.

il-ʿutubiis da bi-yruuh il-ahraam?

الاتوبيس ده بيروح الأهرام؟



Note that the prefix *b* ب - is attached to imperfect verbs in Egyptian Arabic when these verbs are not preceded by another verb.

he visits, he is visiting

هو بيزور

he likes to visit

هو بيحب يزور

2. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE AND THE SUN AND MOON LETTERS

Definiteness in Arabic is expressed by attaching the prefix ال “the” to nouns and adjectives:

big door	baab kibiir	باب كبير
the big door	il-baab il-kibiir	الباب الكبير

(Note that الباب كبير is a full sentence that is translated as “The door is big.”)

If ال is followed by a *sun* letter, it is assimilated into (becomes the same as) that letter, which results in a doubled consonant in pronunciation but not in writing. The sun letters are the following: ت . ث . د . ذ . ر . ز . س . ش . ص . ض . ط . ظ . ل . ن .

the sun	ish-shams	الشمس
the watch, the hour, the time	is-saa'a	الساعة
Tuesday	it-talaat	الثلاثاء (الفلات)

ل remains unchanged before *moon* letters, which include all the consonants not listed above:

the moon	il-'amar	القمر
Friday	il-gum'a	الجمعة
Thursday	il-khamiis	الخميس
Kuwait	il-kuweet	الكويت

Reading Exercise

How should the J of the definite article be pronounced in the following words? (Answers are given below.)

the plane	الطيارة	1.
the airport	المطار	2.
the suitcase	الشنطة	3.
the boys, children	الأولاد	4.
the girls	البنات	5.
the boy	الولد	6.

Greetings

The following greetings include a number of occurrences of the definite article and *hamza*. Try reading them with the help of the transliteration table. (Answers are given below.)

Good morning.	صباح الخير (ص ب ا ح ال خ ي ر)	1.
Good morning (in response to صباح الخير).	صباح النور (ص ب ا ح ال ن و ر)	2.
Good night/Good evening/ Good afternoon.	مساء الخير (م س ا ع ال خ ي ر)	3.
Good night/Good evening/ Good afternoon. (in response to مساء الخير).	مساء النور (م س ا ع ال ن و ر)	4.

ANSWERS

Definite Article 1. T, 2. I, 3. sh, 4. I, 5. I, 6. I.
Greetings 1. Sabaah il-kheer, 2. Sabaah in-nuur, 3. misaa' il-kheer, 4. misaa' in-nuur.

3. THE CONSTRUCT (الإضافة, AL-`IDAAFA)

When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a special grammatical construction called *the construct* (إضافة) :

the student's name	`ism iT-Taalib	أسم الطالب
the capital of Egypt	ʿaaSimat maSr	عاصمة مصر
University Street	shaariʿ il-gaamiʿa	شارع الجامعة

The following two points about إضافة are important to remember: first, the ة is pronounced like any other ت in the first part of the إضافة:

bedroom	`uuDit noom	أوضة نوم
a hundred pounds	miit gineeh	مئة جنيه

Second, the first part of the إضافة *never* takes the definite article; it is made definite by association with the second part:

a bedroom	`uuDit noom	أوضة نوم
the bedroom	`uuDit in-noom	أوضة النوم
	But not	الأوضة نوم

4. PRONOUNS AND SUBJECT MARKERS

Egyptian Arabic has the following set of personal pronouns:

He	huwwa	هو
She	hiyya	هي
They	humma	هُمْ
You (m.s.)	inta	انت
You (f.s.)	inti	انتِ
You (pl.)	intu	انْتو
I	ana	أنا
We	ihna	إحنا



Subject Markers

Arabic verbs have two tenses: the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect corresponds roughly to the past tense in English and generally indicates completed action, and the imperfect corresponds to the present tense and indicates actions that have not been completed.

Subject Markers on the Perfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the perfect verb by attaching different suffixes to it, except in the case of the third person masculine singular (the one corresponding to *he*), where no suffix is attached. This is shown in the following table.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He wrote	katab	كتب	—	هو
She wrote	katab-it	كَتَبَتْ	ت	هي
They wrote	katab-u	كَتَبُوا	وا	هُمْ
You, m.s., wrote	katab-t	كَتَبْتَ	تُ	انت
You, f.s., wrote	katab-ti	كَتَبْتِ	تِ	انتِ
You, pl., wrote	katab-tu	كَتَبْتُوا	توا	انْتو
I wrote	katab-t	كَتَبْتُ	تُ	أنا
We wrote	katab-na	كَتَبْنَا	نا	إحنا

Exercise

The verb حجز *hagaz* means “to reserve.” Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He reserved	hagaz	_____	—	هو
She reserved	hagaz-it	_____	ت	هي
They reserved	hagaz-u	_____	وا	هم
You, m.s., reserved	hagaz-t	_____	تُ	انت
You, f.s., reserved	hagaz-ti	_____	تِ	انتِ
You, pl., reserved	hagaz-tu	_____	توا	انتو
I reserved	hagaz-t	_____	تُ	انا
We reserved	hagaz-na	_____	نا	احنا

Subject/Person Markers on the Imperfect Verb

Different persons are expressed in the imperfect verb by attaching a prefix or, in some cases, both a prefix and a suffix to the verb:

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He writes, is writing	yiktib	يكتب	- ي	هو
She writes, is writing	tiktib	تكتب	- ت	هي
They wrote	yiktibuu	يكتبوا	- ي - وا	هم
You, m.s., wrote	tiktib	تكتب	- ت	انت
You, f.s., wrote	tiktibii	تكتبي	- ت - ي	انتِ
You, pl., wrote	tiktibuu	تكتبوا	- ت - وا	انتو
I wrote	aktib	اكتب	- ا	انا
We wrote	niktib	نكتب	- ن	احنا

ANSWERS

هو حجز، هي حجزت، هم حجزوا، انت حجزت، انتِ حجزتي، انتو حجزتوا، انا حجزت، احنا حجزنا

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces, adding the subject marker to the verb.

	TRANSLITERATION	VERB	SUFFIX	CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
He reserves	yihgiz	_____	- يـ	هو
She reserves	tihgiz	_____	- تـ	هي
They reserve	yihgiz-u	_____	- يـ وا	همّ
You, m.s., reserve	tihgiz	_____	- تـ	انت
You, f.s., reserve	tihgiz-i	_____	- تـ يـ	انتِ
You, pl., reserve	tihgiz-u	_____	- تـ وا	انتو
I reserve	ahgiz	_____	- اـ	انا
We reserve	nihgiz	_____	- نـ	إحنا

5. POSSESSION

Possession in nouns is expressed by attaching a pronoun suffix to the noun.

kitaab
كتاب
book



	TRANSLITERATION	SUFFIX		CORRESPONDING PERSONAL PRONOUN
His book	kitaab-u(h)	كتاب هـ	كتابه	هو
Her book	kitaab-ha	كتاب ها	كتابها	هي
Their book	kitaab-hum	كتاب هم	كتابهم	همّ
Your, ms., book	kitaab-ak	كتاب كـ	كتابك	انت
Your, f.s., book	kitaab-ik	كتاب كـ	كتابكِ	انتِ
Your, pl., book	kitaab-kum	كتاب كم	كتابكم	انتو
My book	kitaab-i	كتاب يـ	كتابي	انا
Our book	kitaab-na	كتاب نا	كتابنا	إحنا

ANSWERS

يَحْبِبُ كِتَابَهُ | يَحْبِبُ كِتَابَهَا | يَحْبِبُونَ كِتَابَهُمْ | يَحْبِبُ كِتَابَكَ | يَحْبِبُ كِتَابَكِ | يَحْبِبُونَ كِتَابَكُمْ | يَحْبِبُ كِتَابِي | يَحْبِبُونَ كِتَابَنَا

With taa` marbuuTa ð:

fikra
فكرة
idea



His idea	fikri-t-u	فكرة+ه	فكرنه	هو
Her idea	fikri-t-ha	فكرة+ها	فكرتها	هي
Their idea	fikri-t-hum	فكرة+هم	فكرتهم	هم
Your, m.s., idea	fikri-t-ak	فكرة+ك	فكرتك	انت
Your, f.s., idea	fikri-t-ik	فكرة+ك	فكرتك	انتي
Your, pl., idea	fikri-t-kum	فكرة+كم	فكرتكم	انتو
My idea	fikri-t-i	فكرة+ي	فكرتي	انا
Our idea	fikri-t-na	فكرة+نا	فكرتنا	احننا

arabiyya
عربية
car



His car	arabiyyi-t-u	عربية+ه	عربينه	هو
Her car	arabiyyi -t-ha	عربية+ها	عربيتها	هي
Their car	arabiyyi-t-hum	عربية+هم	عربيتهم	هم
Your, m.s., car	arabiyyi-t-ak	عربية+ك	عربيتك	انت
Your, f.s., car	arabiyyi-t-ik	عربية+ك	عربيتك	انتي
Your, pl., car	arabiyyi-t-kum	عربية+كم	عربيتكم	انتو
My car	arabiyyi-t-i	عربية+ي	عربيتي	انا
Our car	arabiyyi-t-na	عربية+نا	عربيتنا	احننا

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces adding the possessive pronoun to غُرْفَة:

His room	ghurfi-t-u	_____	هو
Her room	ghurfi-t-ha	_____	هي
Their room	ghurfi-t-hum	_____	هُم
Your, m.s., room	ghurfi-t-ak	_____	انتَ
Your, f.s., room	ghurfi-t-ik	_____	انتِ
Your, pl., room	ghurfi-t- kum	_____	انتو
My room	ghurfi-t-i	_____	أنا
Our room	ghurfi-t-na	_____	إحنا

6. OBJECT PRONOUNS

The same set of pronoun suffixes that are attached to nouns to show possession are attached to verbs to indicate the objects of these verbs. The English equivalents are words like *them*, *her*, *me* in sentences like *I saw them*, *He visited her*, *My son called me*, etc.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- The object pronoun follows the subject marker. So think of the verb with the object pronoun as being constructed in two steps:
 - Construct the verb with its subject marker.
 - Attach the object pronoun.
- The object pronoun for *me* is *ني* not just *ي*, as in the possessive.
- The *t* at the end of the plural forms of the verbs is dropped when the object pronoun is attached.
- When the object pronoun is preceded by a long vowel as in the word 'سألوا', the second person singular feminine and masculine are distinguished by a كسرة (*ِ*) after the *ك* of the pronoun.

¹ Remember that final *t* is silent.

ANSWERS

هو، هي، هم، انتَ، انتِ، انتو، أنا، إحنا

They asked...	humma sa`alu هم سألوا...	He asked...	huwwa sa`al هو سأل...	
They asked him.	sa`aluu-h سألوه	He asked him.	sa`alu-h سأله	هو
They asked her.	sa`aluu-ha سألوها	He asked her.	sa`al-ha سألها	هي
They asked them.	sa`aluu-hum سألوهم	He asked them.	sa`al-hum سألهم	هم
They asked you, m.s.	sa`aluu-k سألك	He asked you, m.s.	sa`al-ak سألك	انت
They asked you, f.s.	sa`aluu-ki سألكِ	He asked you, f.s.	sa`al-ik سألكِ	انتِ
They asked them.	sa`aluu-kum سألوكم	He asked you, pl.	sa`al-kum سألکم	انتو
They asked me.	sa`aluu-ni سألوني	He asked me.	sa`al-ni سألني	أنا
They asked us.	sa`aluu-na سألونا	He asked us.	sa`al-na سألنا	أحنا

Exercise

Fill in the empty spaces, adding the right Arabic translation. Then read the sentences aloud.

SHE LIKES	هي (ب) تحب	THEY SEE	هم (ب) يشوفوا	
She likes him.	_____	They see him.	_____	هو
She likes her.	_____	They see her.	_____	هي
She likes them.	_____	They see them.	_____	هم
She likes you, m.s.	_____	They see you, m.s.	_____	انت
She likes you, f.s.	_____	They see you, f.s.	_____	انت
She likes you, pl.	_____	They see you, pl.	_____	انتو
She likes me.	_____	They see him.	_____	أنا
She likes us.	_____	They see us.	_____	احنا

ANSWERS

She likes him.	bi-thibbu	They see him.	bi-yshufuuh	هو
She likes her.	bi-thibbaha	They see her.	bi-yshufuuhah	هي
She likes them.	bi-thibbuhum	They see them.	bi-yshufuuhum	هم
She likes you, m.s.	bi-thibbak	They see you, m.s.	bi-yshufuuk	انت
She likes you, f.s.	bi-thibbik	They see you, f.s.	bi-yshufuki	انت
She likes you, pl.	bi-thibbukum	They see you, pl.	bi-yshufukum	انتو
She likes me.	bi-thibbini	They see me.	bi-yshufuuni	انا
She likes us.	bi-thibbina	They see us.	bi-yshufuuna	احنا

GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE

at-ta'arruf bi-nnaas

التعرف بالناس



yallaa nitkallim

يالا نتكلم

Let's Converse

2



Knowing how to greet people and how to start a conversation is important, and you should learn those skills first. Read the following dialogue several times, pronouncing each line carefully out loud. The dialogue contains some basic words and expressions that will be useful to you.

Hani Kamal, his wife Muna, their daughter Sara, and their son Yousif have just arrived at Cairo Airport in Egypt. They are unable to find their luggage. Hani approaches an airline employee:

HANI: Good morning.

Sabaah il-kheer

صباح الخير.

EMPLOYEE: Good Morning.
May I help you?
(lit. Any service?)

Sabaah in-nuur. 'ayy khidma?

صباح النور. أي خدمة؟

HANI: Yes. I can't find my bag and I'm looking for it.

'aywa mish laa'ii shanTitii wi-badawwar 'aleeha.

أبوا ميش لاقى شنتطني وبدورعليها.

EMPLOYEE: O.K. Your full name, please?

Tayyib / O.K. 'ismak bil-kaamil min faDlak?

طيب / اوكي. إسمك بالكامل من فضلك؟

HANI:	My name is Hani Kamal.	ismii haani kamaal اسمي هاني كمال.
EMPLOYEE:	Your flight number and port of departure?	raqam ir-rihla wi-mans'ra`-haa? رقم الرحلة ومنشأها؟
HANI:	Egypt Air flight number 110 from JFK in New York.	maSr liT-Tayaraan raqam miya wi-`as/zaraa min maTaar J.F.K. مصر للطيران رقم مية و عشرة من مطار جي إف كي.
EMPLOYEE:	One moment, please.	lahZa min faDlak. لحظة من فضلك.



As the airline agent looks through some papers on his desk, Hani happens to see Ahmed, an Egyptian friend of his:

AHMED:	Unbelievable! How are you, Hani?	mish/ ma`-`uul! izzaiyak ya haani? مش معقول ! إزتك يا هاني؟
HANI:	I'm well, and you?	kuwayyis, w-inta? `aamil `eeh? كويس . وانت؟ عامل ايه؟
AHMED:	I'm well. Praise be to God! Great to have you back. Are you here on holiday?	kuwayyis, al-hamdulillah. nawwart maSr, inta gaayy fi `agaaza? كويس . الحمد لله . نورت مصر انت جاي في أجازة؟
HANI:	Yes; let me introduce you to my family.	`aywa. ismah li `a`addim lak `usriti. أيوه . إسمح لي أقدم لك اسرتي.

AHMED:	Welcome.	`ahlan wa-sahlan. أهلاً وسهلاً.
HANI:	Thank you. This is my wife Muna, my daughter Sara, and my son Yousif.	`ahlan biik. dii miraati muna, dii bintii saara, wi-da ibnii yuusif. أهلاً بـبك. مراتي منى. دي بنتي سارة و ده ابني يوسف.
AHMED:	Pleasure to meet you! (lit. We are honored.)	tasharrafnaa نشرفنا.
EMPLOYEE:	Mr. Hani Kamal, our apologies. However, praise be to God, your luggage will arrive tomorrow on the next plane from New York.	`ustaz haani kamaal, na'tazir bishhida. laakin al-hamdulillaah shanTitak ha-tiwSal`ala iT-Tayyaraa illii gaayya min New York. أستاذ هاني كمال. نعتذر بشدة. لكن الحمد لله شنطتك هتوصل بكره على الطائرة اللي جاية من نيويورك.
HANI:	How unfortunate!	yaadi il-haZZ يا دي الحظ!
AHMED:	ma'lish Hani, you're not in America anymore.	ma'lish yaa haani. inta mish fii `amriikaa معلش يا هاني. انت مش في أمريكا.
HANI:	What does ma'lish mean?	ya'nii `eeh ma'lish? يعني إيه معلش؟
AHMED:	It means, sorry and be patient.	ya'nii `aasif... `uSbur. يعني أسف... أصبر.
HANI:	Alright, see you tomorrow.	Tayyib `ashufkum bukra. طيب أشوفكم بكره.
AHMED & EMPLOYEE:	Hopefully (lit. God willing). Good-bye.	`ins/ra` `allaah., ma'as-salaama. إن شاء الله. مع السلامة.
HANI:	Good-bye.	ma'as-salaama. مع السلامة.

Exercise

Match the Arabic expressions from the dialogue with their English equivalents:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. May I help you? (lit. Any service?) | a - نشرفنا |
| 2. My name is... | b - يا دي الحظ |
| 3. Your full name please? | c - أنا كويس . وانت؟ |
| 4. How are you? | d - مع السلامة |
| 5. I'm well, and you? | e - أسمى ... |
| 6. Let me introduce you to my family. | f - إسمك بالكامل من فضلك ؟ |
| 7. Pleasure to meet you. | g - إزيتك؟ |
| 8. How unfortunate! | h - إسمح لي أقدم لك اسرتي |
| 9. Sorry. (Be patient.) | i - آسف/ معلىش |
| 10. Good-bye. | j - أي خدمة؟ |

ANSWERS

1. j, 2. e, 3. f, 4. g, 5. c, 6. h, 7. a, 8. b, 9. i, 10. d

Write the new words and say them aloud.



maTaar
مطار
airport



muwaZZaf
موظف
employee



shanTa
شنطة
suitcase



`amriikaa
أمريكا
America



Tayyaara
طيارة
airplane

Singular & Plural

A noun in Arabic can be singular, dual, or plural, and an adjective can be singular or plural. We will deal with the dual later in the book.

The Singular

A book or one book is expressed as **كتاب واحد** or simply as **كتاب**, with the number following the noun it refers to or no number at all.

The Plural

Nouns and adjectives are pluralized in a variety of ways, but for the most part they follow general patterns. At this stage, it is suggested that you try to remember the plurals of individual nouns as they are introduced; you will develop a feel for the plural patterns later.

Observe and write the singular and plural forms of the following words:

walad
ولد
boy



'arw laqd
أولاد
boys

'uTTa
قطنة
cat



'uTaT
قطط
cats

shagara
شجرة
tree



shagar
شجر
trees

sillima
سلمة
step



salaalim
سلام
steps

burniita
برنيطة
hat



baraniT
برانيط
hats

gariida
جرايد
newspaper



garaayid
جرايد
newspapers

beet
بيت
house



byuut
بيوت
houses

kashkuul
كشكول
notebook



kash/aaakiil
كشاكيل
notebooks

`alam
قلم
pen



`a'laam
أقلام
pens



Damaa'ir 'al'ishara
ضمائر الإشارة
Demonstrative Pronouns

This (masculine singular)

da ده

This (feminine singular)

dii دي

Examples

da walad

ده ولد

This is a boy.



dii bint

دي بنت

This is a girl.

da raagil

ده راجل

This is a man.



dii sitt

دي ست

This is a woman.

it-tahyiyaat
التحيات
Greetings

Sabaah il-kheer

صباح الخير

1. Good morning.

Sabaah in-nuur

صباح النور

Good morning.

misaa' il-kheer

مساء الخير

2. Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon.

misaa' in-nuur

مساء النور

Good night/Good evening/Good afternoon
(used for the three times).

`ahlan wa sahlān
أهلاً وسهلاً !

`ahlan biik (m) / `ahlan biiki (f)
أهلاً بك / أهلاً بكي



3. Welcome
Thanks (literally Welcome — in response).

`izzayyak (m) / `izzayyik (f)
إزيك / إزيكي

How are you?

`alhamdu l-il-laah `ana kuwayyis,
wi-`inta? (m.s)
الحمد لله أنا كويس وانت؟

Thank God, I am well. And you?

kuwayyis `alhamdu l-il-laah
كويس الحمد لله

I am good. Praise be to God.

`as-salamu `alaykum
السلام عليكم

`alaykum is-salaam
عليكم السلام



4. Peace be upon you.
Peace be upon you.
(Usually used when approaching somebody or a group of people.)

shukran
شكراً

5. Thanks.

`afwan
عفواً

You are welcome.

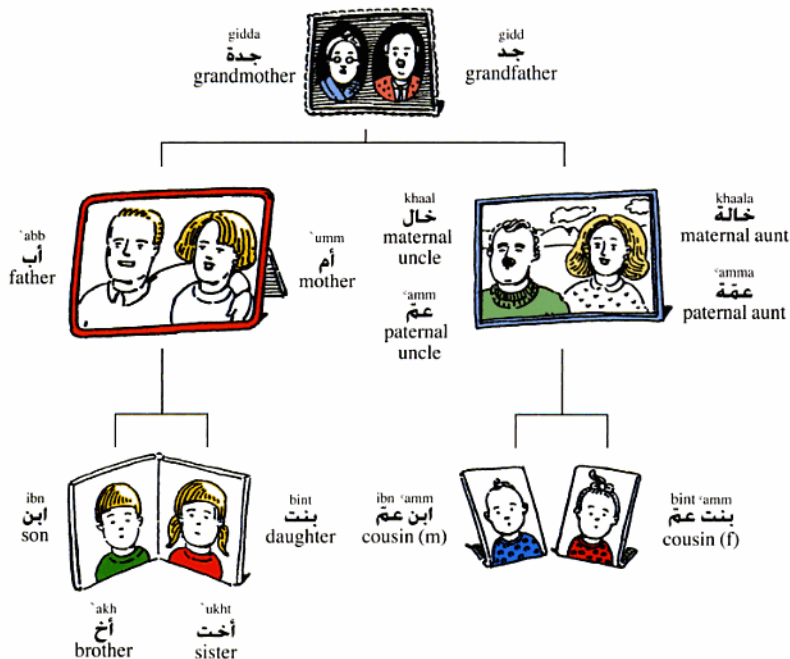
itfaDDal, itfaDDalii
إتفضل / إتفضللي



6. a. Please have your drink/food. Said by a host to his guest, asking him/her to drink something or start eating.
b. Please, come in. Used to ask your guest to enter your apartment or house.
c. A polite form of saying “Here it is” when you hand in something to someone.

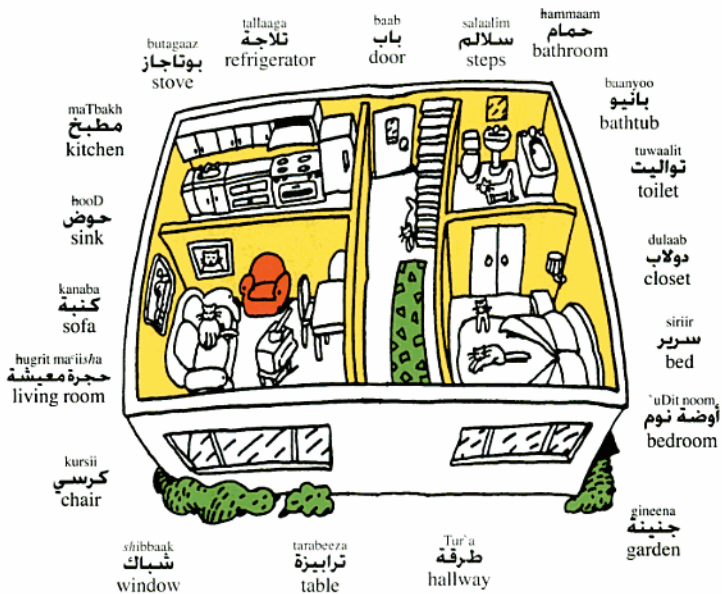
ياللا نتكلم عن أفراد الأسرة

Let's Talk About the Members of the Family



Study and repeat aloud each part of Hani's house:

beet
بيت
House



Exercise

Read the following sentences and vocabulary, then answer the questions below.

1. هاني كمال يزور القاهرة لأول مرة.
2. عائلتي تتكون من أربعة أفراد.
3. أنا وزوجتي مني وبنتي سارة وابني يوسف.
4. وصلنا مطار القاهرة الليلة الماضية.

يزور He visits	أزور I visit	القاهرة Cairo
لأول مرة For the first time	عائلتي My family	زوجتي My wife
تتكون من consists of	أربعة four	أفراد individuals
بنتي My daughter	ابني My son	
وصلنا We arrived	الليلة الماضية Last night	

Questions

1. Is Hani Kamal visiting Cairo for the first time?
2. How big is Hani's family?
3. What is his daughter's "name"?
4. When did they arrive in Cairo?

Grammar

A ي at the end of a word represents "my."	My name My daughter My son	إسمي بنتي إبني	name daughter son	إسم بنت إبن
When the word ends with a taa marbuuTa (ة), the taa marbuta changes to a taa (ت) when adding a possessive pronoun.	My family My wife	عائلتي زوجتي	family wife	عائلة زوجة

ANSWERS

1. Yes, 2. Four persons, 3. Sara, 4. Yousif (Arabic form of Joseph).

ARRIVAL

wuSool

وصول



ha-tbaat il-leela feen?

حانات الليلة فين؟

Where Will You Spend the Night?

3

Here are some basic words that you will need while booking a room at a hotel in Egypt. The words describe the services and facilities you can expect to find. Learn these words through the context of the dialogue you will read later.



bikaam
بكام
how much



'uuDa
أوضة
room



fundu'
فندق
hotel



yihgiz
يحجز
to reserve



dush
دش
shower



hammaam
حمام
bathroom



muftaah
مفتاح
key

khidmt il-g'huraf
خدمة الغرف
room service



mudiir(a)
مدير / مديرة
administrator (m) / (f)



shibbaak
شباك
window



'uuDa 'ala an-niil
أوضة على النيل
a room on the Nile



'asaanseer
أسانسير
elevator



muwaZafat al isti'baal
موظفة الاستقبال
receptionist



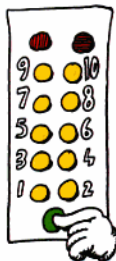
basboor
باسبور
passport

al-'a'daad
الأعداد
Numbers

The numbers are essential if you want to get by anywhere in the Arab world. If you buy souvenirs in a shop in Cairo, for example, you need to bargain. Go down to half the price asked and even less. Do not buy from the first vendor or shop. Survey the prices. It is also fun to go around and talk to people.

If you buy handmade objects made by Bedouin women in places like Saint Katherine, we recommend no bargaining but generosity and support.

Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.



COPY	TRANSLITERATION	NUMBER IN ARABIC		NUMBER IN ENGLISH
	Sifr	صفر	٠	0
	waahid	واحد	١	1
	`itneen	اثنين	٢	2
	talaata	ثلاثة	٣	3
	`arba'a	أربعة	٤	4
	khamisa	خمسة	٥	5
	sitta	ستة	٦	6
	sab'a	سبعة	٧	7
	tamaanya	ثمانية	٨	8
	tis'a	تسعة	٩	9
	'ashara	عشرة	١٠	10

Read

The following are the numbers 1 through 10. They are in the right order in the first line, and scrambled in the second and third. Read them and try to associate the symbol with the number and the sound it stands for. Remember that Arabic is read from right to left.

١٠, ٩, ٨, ٧, ٦, ٥, ٤, ٣, ٢, ١

٧, ٨, ٩, ٢, ٦, ٥, ١, ٤, ٠, ٣

٣, ١, ٧, ٩, ٢, ٥, ٤, ٨, ٠, ٦

Read the following words. The individual letters that make up each word are shown in parentheses. Try to translate the words. Check the answers below. Copy the words. Remember to read from right to left and top to bottom, that all letters connect to those preceding them, and that all except six connect to those following them. The letter **١**, found in the first two words, is a non-connecting letter:

		COPY	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	
باب	(ب ا ب)			1.
شباك	(ش ب ا ك)			2.
موظف	(م و ظ ف)			3.
أوضة	(أ و ض ة)			4.
مفتاح	(م ف ت ا ح)			5.
واحد	(و ا ح د)			6.
بكم	(ب ك م)			7.
حمام	(ح م ا م)			8.
فندق	(ف ن د ق)			9.
مفاتيح	(م ف ا ت ي ح)			10.

ANSWERS

1. door, 2. window, 3. employee, 4. room, 5. key, 6. one, 7. how much, 8. bathroom, 9. hotel, 10. keys



أوضة في الفندق

A Hotel Room



tasriha
تسريحة
chest of drawers



miraaya
مراية
mirror



lamba
لمبة
lamp



hooD
حوض
sink



fuuTa
فوطه
towel



siriir
سرير
bed



dush
دش
shower



makhadda
مخده
pillow



banyoo
بانيو
bathtub



kanaba
كنبة
sofa



baab
باب
door



twaaLit
تواليت
toilet

Now, for some more adventures with the Kamal family as they check into their hotel. Read the dialogue carefully and as many times as needed until you can answer the accompanying questions and are able to act out the dialogue.

HANI:	Hello. (lit. Peace be upon you).	salaamu ‘aleekum سلام عليكم
CLERK:	Hello.	‘aleekum is-salaam عليكم السلام
HANI:	We reserved two rooms through the Internet.	‘ihnaa hagaznaa ‘uDteen ‘ala il-internet إحنا حجزنا أوضتين على الانترنت
CLERK:	Welcome. What is your last name, please?	ahlan wa sahlan biikum. ‘ism al-‘ilaa min faDlak أهلا وسهلا بكم.. إسم العائلة من فضلك
HANI:	Hani Kamal.	kamaal كمال
CLERK:	Hani Kamal. Am I right?	Hani Kamaal, mish/ kida? هاني كمال . مش كده؟
HANI:	Yes.	‘aywa. أيوه.
CLERK:	Yes, Mr. Hani, we have your reservation. May I have your passport, please?	‘aywa mistar hani, fihi hagz bi-‘ismak mumkin il-basboor min faDlak أيوه مستر هاني . فيه حجز بإسمك مممكن الباسبور من فضلك.
HANI:	Here you are.	itfaDDal إنفضل.
CLERK:	God willing, how long will you be staying with us?	‘in /shaa‘allaah ‘ardiin ma‘aana ‘add ‘eeh? إن شاء الله قاعدين معانا قد إيه؟
HANI:	About a week.	hawaalii ‘usbuu‘ حوالي أسبوع
CLERK:	All right.	tamaam تمام

HANI:	Is breakfast included in the price of the room?	`ugrit il`uDaa <i>shamlaa il-fiTaar?</i> أجرة الأوضة شاملة الفطار؟
CLERK:	Unfortunately, no. However, we have an excellent coffee shop where you can have breakfast and drink tea and coffee as well.	la` lil-`asaf, laakin `andinaa kufii <i>shub mumtaaz.</i> ti` dar tifTar fiih wi- tishrab <i>shaay wi-`ahwa</i> kamaan. لا للأسف. لكن عندنا كوفي شوب ممتاز. تقدر تفطر فيه وتشرب شاي وقهوة كمان.
HANI:	Excellent, does it offer fava beans (fool)?	mumtaaz, biyi`mil fuul? ممتاز. بيعمل فول؟
CLERK:	Of course, and taamya, I mean falafel.	Tab`ann fuul wi Ta`miya, falaafil ya`nii. طبعاً فول وطعمية، فلافل يعني.
HANI:	And the coffee, is it Turkish or American?	wil-`ahwa turkii wallaa `amrikani? والقهوة تركي ولا امريكاني؟
CLERK:	Both.	il-`itneen الإنثنين
HANI:	Excellent.	mumtaaz ممتاز
CLERK:	Your rooms are on the fourth floor. One of them overlooks the Nile. Here are your keys.	`uwaDkum fii il-door ir-rraabi'. waḥda minhum `ala-in-niil. itfaDDal ilmafatiih. أوضكم في الدور الرابع. واحده منهم علي النيل. اتفضل المفاتيح.
HANI:	Thank you. Could you tell me where the elevator is, please?	<i>shukran. feen il-`sanseer min faDlak?</i> شكراً. فين الأسانسير من فضلك؟
CLERK:	Go straight ahead, and then turn right.	ims/hii `ala Tuul wi- ba`deen `udk/hul yimiin. إمشي علي طول وبعدين أدخل يمين.
HANI:	Many thanks.	<i>shukran gaziilan.</i> شكراً جزيلاً
CLERK:	You're welcome; I'm at your service.	`afwann, taht `amrak عفواً تحت أمرك

Exercise

After you have reviewed the dialogue, fill in the spaces with the correct Arabic word.

1. Peace be upon you. عليكم
2. May I have your passport, please? الباسپور من فضلك؟
3. Go straight forward, then turn right. وبعدين أدخل يمين

Exercise

Add the missing letters in the following words.

1. Please. بن فضل...
2. Thanks. كراً
3. Peace be upon you. لام عليكم
4. All right. مام
5. tea. اي
6. coffee. هوة
7. fava beans. فو...
8. falafel. ط...مة
9. Turkish. تر...ي
10. American. مريكاني

ANSWERS

1. سلام. 2. ممكن. 3. بطول. 4. تمام. 5. شاي. 6. قهوة. 7. فول. 8. طعمية. 9. تركي. 10. امريكاني.

VISITING THE SIGHTS

zyarit ma'aalim al-balad

زيارة معالم البلد



il-baḥṭh 'an iT-Tariiq 'ala l-qadameen

البحث عن الطريق على القدمين
Finding Your Way on Foot

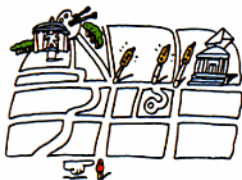
4

"How do I get to...?"

"Where is the nearest subway?"

"Is the Egyptian Museum straight ahead?"

You will be asking directions and getting answers wherever you travel. Get to know the words and phrases that will make getting around easier. Study the new words and say them aloud several times. Make sure you understand them.



'shaarit murur
إشارة مرور
traffic light



miidaan
ميدان
square



shuuri'
شارع
street

dughrii ('ala Tuul)
غري (على طول)
straight



Hani is taking his family to the Egyptian Museum. He does not know exactly how to get there. The habit in Egypt is to ask a passerby. Egyptians are friendly and cheerful and would describe in detail how to get there. However, it is recommended that you ask two different people to be sure of the accuracy of the description. You can also ask the traffic policeman just as Hani does in the following dialogue.

mathaf
متحف
museum



shimaa
شمال
to the left



maktab bariid
مكتب بريد
post office



yimiin
يمين
to the right

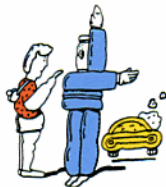


taqaaTur'
تقاطع
intersection



HANI:	Please, how can I go to the Egyptian Museum?	min faDlak `izzaay aruuh il-mathaf il-maSrii ? من فضلك، إزاي أروح المتحف المصري؟
POLICE OFFICER:	You are now on Kasr il-Nil street. Go straight till il-Tahrir square.	inta fii shaari ^s `aSr in-niil. lmshee dughrii lihadd miidaan il-tahriir. انت في شارع قصر النيل، امشي دوغري لحد ميدان التحرير
	Pass the traffic light. You will find the museum to your right.	‘addi il-`ishaara tilaa’ ii il-mathaf ‘ala yimiinak. عدي الإشارة تلاقي المتحف علي يمينك
HANI:	Is there an intersection?	fiih `ayy taqatu ^s ? فيه أي تقاطع؟
POLICE OFFICER:	No.	la` لا
HANI:	Thanks.	shukran شكراً.

inta feen?
انت فين؟
Where are you?



taraabeeza
تراكبزة
table



`uTTa
قطعة
cat



Let us learn the words and phrases to describe locations.

behind
وراء
behind



`uddaam
قدام
in front of



‘ala
على
on



taht
تحت
under



ganb
جنب
next to



'urb
قرب
near



Exercise

Match the sentences with the pictures by copying each sentence under the corresponding picture.

الولد جنب البيت



1. _____

الولد قرب البيت



2. _____

الولد وراء البيت



3. _____

الولد قدام البيت



4. _____

الولد فوق البيت



5. _____

ANSWERS

1. الولد فوق البيت 2. الولد قدام البيت 3. الولد وراء البيت 4. الولد جنب البيت 5. الولد قرب البيت

kalimat mufiida
Useful Words
 كلمات مفيدة

Exercise

Pronounce these Arabic words and copy them on the lines.

bank

بنك

bank _____



kiniisa

كنيسة

church _____



gaami

جامع

mosque _____



kushk

كشك

kiosk _____



ciinima

سينما

movie theater _____



mahal / dukkaan

محل

store _____



shaari

شارع

street _____



'arabiya

عربية

car _____



Saydaliyya

صيدلية

pharmacy _____



Subject/Person Markers

Exercise

Write the Arabic equivalent to each of the following personal pronouns.

He _____
 She _____
 They _____
 You (m., sing.) _____
 You (f., sing.) _____
 You (plur.) _____
 I _____
 We _____

Go back to page 14 and check your answers.



'izzay 'aguuh
 إِزَايْ أَرْوَحُ...؟
 How Can I Go ...?



Subject/Person Markers on the Perfect and Imperfect Verbs (Hollow and Lame Verbs)

We learned in the introductory chapter the declension of the verb **كتب**, which is called a *sound verb* because it has no vowels. If a verb has a vowel in the middle, it is called a *hollow verb*, such as the verb **راح**. If the verb has the vowel at the end, it is called a *lame verb*, such as the verb **حكي**. Let us do the declension of both hollow and lame verbs.

raah
 رَاحَ
 he went

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS)				
He went	raah	رَاحَ	-	هو
She went	raah-it	رَاحَتْ	ت	هي
They went	raah-uu	رَاحُوا	وا	هم
You, m.s., went	ruh-t	رَحْتُ	تُ	انتَ
You, f.s., went	ruh-ti	رَحْتِ	تِ	انتِ
You, pl., went	ruh-tu	رَحْتُوا	تُو	انتو
I went	ruh-t	رَحْتُ	تُ	أنا
We went	ruh-na	رَحْنَا	نَا	إحنا

Notice that the vowel is dropped with *you*, *I*, and *we*.

yiruuḥ
 يروح
 he goes

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (HOLLOW VERBS)				
He goes	yiruuḥ	يروح	ي-	هو
She goes, is going	tiruuḥ	تروح	ت-	هي
They go	yiruuḥu	يروحو	ي-وا	هم
You, m.s., go	tiruuḥ	تروح	ت-	انت
You, f.s., go	tiruuḥi	تروحي	ت-ي	انت
You, pl., go	tiruuḥu	تروحوا	ت-وا	انتو
I go	aruḥ	أروح	أ-	انا
We go	niruuḥ	نروح	ن-	إحنا

haka
 حكي
 he told

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE PERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS)				
He told	hak-a	حكى	-	هو
She told	hak-it	حكّت	ت	هي
They told	hak-uu	حكوا	وا	هم
You, m.s., told	hak-ec-t	حكيت	ت	انت
You, f.s., told	hak-ec-ti	حكيت	ت-ي	انت
You, pl., told	hak-ec-tu	حكيتوا	تو	انتو
I told	hak-ec-t	حكيت	ت	انا
We told	hak-ec-na	حكينا	نا	إحنا

Notice that the vowel changes into *y* with *you*, *I*, and *we*.

yihki
 يحكي
 he tells

SUBJECT/PERSON MARKERS ON THE IMPERFECT VERB (LAME VERBS)				
He tells	yihki	يحكي	ي-ي	هو
She tells, is telling	tihki	تحكي	ت-ي	هي
They tell	yihkuu	يحكوا	ي-وا	هم
You, m.s., tell	tihki	تحكي	ت-ي	انت
You, f.s., tell	tihki	تحكي	ت-ي	انت
You, pl., tell	tihkuu	تحكوا	ت-وا	انتو
I tell	ahki	أحكي	أ-ي	انا
We tell	nihki	نحكي	ن-ي	إحنا



zyarit al-'ahraamat wi-'gbu il-hool
زيارة الأهرام وأبو الهول
Visiting the Pyramids and the Sphinx



Hani and Muna are going to visit the pyramids in Giza. The following is a short conversation between them regarding which means of transportation they will take.

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| HANI: | I would like to see the pyramids. | ana 'aayiz 'ashuuf il-ahraam.
أنا عايز أشوف الأهرام. |
| MUNA: | Me too. | wana kamaan
وأنا كمان |
| HANI: | Let's take a taxi. | Tayyib yalla nirkab taksi.
طيب يالله نركب تاكسي. |
| MUNA: | No, taxis are expensive. Let's take the subway to Giza. Then, from there we'll ride a bus. | la' il-taksi ghali, naakhud mitru il-anfaa' lil-giiza.
لا. التاكسي غالي. نأخذ مترو الأنفاق للجيزة.
wi-min hinaak nirkab 'utubiis
ومن هناك نركب أتوبيس. |
| HANI: | Good idea. | fikra kuwayyisa.
فكرة كويسة. |

(in the subway)

fii mitru il-anfaa`
في مترو الأنفاق

HANI: How much is the ticket to Giza, please?

bikam it-tazkara lil-Giza min faDlak ?
بكم التذكرة للجيزة من فضلك؟

CLERK: Two pounds.

itneen gineeh.
اثنين جنيه

HANI: Here are four pounds for two tickets.

itfaDDal, arba'a gineeh li-tazkarteen.
اتفضل، أربعة جنيه لتذكرتين.

CLERK: Thank you, here are the tickets.

shukran, itfaDDal il-tazaakir.
شكراً، إتفضل التذاكر.

(in the bus)

fii-il-`utubiis
في الأتوبيس

HANI: How much is the ticket to the pyramids, please?

bikam it-tazkara lil-'aharaam min faDlak?
بكم التذكرة للأهرام من فضلك؟

CONDUCTOR: Fifty piasters.

bi-khamsiin `irsh.
بخمسين قرش.

HANI: We'd like to get off at the pyramids and sphinx stop.

'ayziin ninzil 'and il-'ahraam
wi-abu-il-hool.
عابزين نازل عند الأهرام وابو الهول.

CONDUCTOR: I will tell you when we get there.

ha-`ullak lamma niwSal.
ها قول لك لما نوصل.

HANI: Many thanks.

Shukran gaziilan.
شكراً جزيلاً.

CONDUCTOR: Are you Egyptian or American?

inta maSrii walla `amriikii?
انت مصري ولا أمريكي؟

HANI: I'm American with Egyptian origin.

anaa `amriikii min `aSl maSrii.
أنا أمريكي من أصل مصري.

Exercise

Match the Arabic words with their English equivalents:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 9. عابز | i. fifty piaster | 1. عابزه | a. bus |
| 10. عابزين | j. a ticket | 2. اشوف | b. the pyramids |
| 11. نركب | k. tickets | 3. اتوبيس | c. American |
| 12. تنزل | l. We want | 4. غالي | d. I want (s.f.) |
| 13. تذكرة | m. Egyptian | 5. تذكرتين | e. to see (I) |
| 14. تذاكر | n. (We) get into (a bus) | 6. ابو الهول | f. two tickets |
| 15. خمسين قرش | o. to get off | 7. الاهرام | g. sphinx |
| 16. مصري | p. I want (s.m.) | 8. أمريكي | h. costly |

The Relative Adjective

مصري ولا أمريكي

Egyptian or American

The relative adjective is formed by adding the suffix **ي** for the masculine and **ية** for the feminine to the noun, as shown in the table below.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE		
مصر	مصري	مصرية	Egyptian	Egypt
أمريكا	أمريكي	أمريكية	American	America
السويد	سويدي	سويدية	Swedish	Sweden
جبل	جبلي	جبلية	mountainous	mountain

ANSWERS

1.d., 2.e., 3.a., 4.h., 5.f., 6.g., 7.b., 8.c., 9.p., 10.l., 11.n., 12.o., 13.j., 14.k., 15.i., 16.m.

Useful Phrases and Questions

Here are some phrases to help you communicate with bus drivers or bus conductors or people waiting at a bus stop.

il-`utubiis da biyruuh il-`aharaam?
الأتوبيس ده بيروح الأهرام؟

Does this bus go to the pyramids?

bi-kam il-tazkara?
بكم التذكرة؟

How much is the ticket?

arkab `utubiis kaam li-maSr il-`adiima ?
أركب أتوبيس كام لمصر القديمة؟

What is the number of the bus going to Masr il-adima (area of Coptic Cairo)?

feen maw`af `utubiisaat sharm ish-sheekh
wi dahab wi nweba^c
فين موقف أتوبيسات شرم الشيخ ودهب ونوبع؟

Where is the bus station of Sharm il-Sheikh and Dahab and Nweba?

il-`utubiis mukayyaf walla la` ?
الأتوبيس مكيف ولا لا؟

Is the bus air-conditioned or not?

It is recommended to agree on the fare with any taxi driver before you ride in the taxi. Here is a potential bargaining dialogue with a taxi driver. Be confident and try to read without transliteration.



YOU: Peace be upon you.

السلام عليكم

TAXI DRIVER: And upon you.

عليكم السلام

YOU: How much do you charge from Ramsis to Abassia? I want to go to the Sharm il-Sheikh station.

تأخذ كام من رمسيس للعباسية ؟
عايز أروح موقف شرم الشيخ.

TAXI DRIVER: Only thirty pounds.

ثلاثين جنيه بس.

YOU: No, that is too much. Twenty is enough.

لا كثير. عشرين كفاية

TAXI DRIVER: This is not fair. (It does not work for me.) Make it twenty-five.

ماينفعش! خليها خمسة وعشرين.

YOU: OK. Count on God. Let us go.

ماشى. انكل علي الله . ياللا بينا.



Negation in Egyptian Arabic

Verbs are generally negated in Egyptian Arabic by inserting ما before the verb to be negated and ش *sh* at its end:

I did not sleep well in the hotel. أنا مانمتش كويس في الفندق.

They said, “we don’t know.” قالوا ما نعرفش.

Non-verbal elements (nouns, adjectives, prepositional phrases) are negated by inserting مش before the noun, adjective, or prepositional phrase:

Their apartment is not far. شقتهم مش بعيدة.

Alexandria is not the capital of Egypt. الإسكندرية مش عاصمة مصر.

But I am not from Cairo. لكن أنا مش من القاهرة.

The main exceptions to these rules are the high-frequency words: عند “to have,” عايز “to want,” مع “with” as a *preposition* and in the sense of “to have,” and فيه “there is, there are.” These words are not verbal but follow the verbal negation pattern, i.e., by using ما and ش .

I don’t have a big house. ما عنديش بيت كبير.

I do not have money. معايبش فلوس or معايبش فلوس ما.

There is no airport in Tanta. مافيش مطار في طنطا.

She doesn’t want to go. مش عابزة تروح.

taakkar
تذكر
Remember

NEGATIVE	AFFIRMATIVE
ma'andiish ما عنديش I do not have	'andi عندي I have
mafiish ما فيش There is/are not	fiih فيه There is/are
maakansh fiih ما كانش فيه There was not/were not	kaan fiih كان فيه There was/ were
mam'aayyish مامعابيش I do not have	ma'aaya معايا I have

Exercise

Negate the following sentences.

1. شققتهم بعيدة.
2. معايا فلوس.
3. الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر.
4. فيه مطار في طنطا.
5. أنا من القاهرة.

ANSWERS

1. شققتهم بعيدة. 2. معايا فلوس. 3. الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر. 4. فيه مطار في طنطا. 5. أنا من القاهرة.



You already studied the numbers from one to ten in Chapter 3. Review them again. Then read the grammatical notes following them.





TRANSLITERATION	NUMBER IN ARABIC	
Sifr	صفر	٠
waahid	واحد	١
`itneen	اثنين	٢
talaata	ثلاثة	٣
arba'a	أربعة	٤
khamisa	خمسة	٥
sitta	ستة	٦
sab'a	سبعة	٧
tamaanya	ثمانية	٨
tis'a	تسعة	٩
‘ashara	عشرة	١٠

More on Numbers

As was pointed out, a noun in Arabic can be singular, dual, or plural, and an adjective can be singular or plural. The following are a few basic observations about the dual and the plural.

The Dual

The dual is expressed by attaching the suffix **ين** (een) to the noun. If the noun ends in **التاء المربوطة**, then the *t* of *taa marbuu* *Taa* is pronounced when the dual suffix is added.

SINGULAR		DUAL	
kitaab كتاب a (one) book		kitaabeen كتابين two books	
Taaliba طالبة a (one) female student		Taalibateen طالبتين two female students	

The Plural

Nouns and adjectives are pluralized in a variety of ways, but for the most part they follow general patterns. At this stage, try to remember the plurals of individual nouns as they are introduced; you will develop a feel for the plural patterns later.

The following rules concerning numbers are particularly important to remember at this stage because they involve frequently used constructions and because they might be counterintuitive to speakers of other languages.

For the numbers 3–10, the plural form of the noun is used and the noun follows the number. (Note that the *الناء المربوطة* of the number is dropped before the noun.)

Three books	ثلاث كتب	talaat kutub
Four books	أربع كتب	arba ^c kutub
Ten books	عشر كتب	‘ashar kutub
Three pages	ثلاث صفحات	talaat Safhaat
Seven pages	سبع صفحات	saba ^c Safhaat
Ten pages	عشر صفحات	‘ashar Safhaat

Notice that the numbers have two forms in Egyptian Arabic, one with the *الناء المربوطة* and one without. *أربعة* “four” but *أربع كتب* “four books.”

al-arqaam min hidaashar ila talatiin
الأرقام من 11 إلى 30
 Numbers from 11 to 30

Repeat the numbers listed below. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

	١١	حداشر	hidaashar
	١٢	اثناسشر	itnaashar
	١٣	ثلاثاششر	talaataashar
	١٤	أربعاششر	arba'tashar
	١٥	خمستاششر	khamastaashar
	١٦	ستاششر	sittaashar
	١٧	سبعاششر	saba'tashar
	١٨	ثماناششر	tamantaashar
	١٩	تسعاششر	tisa'taashar
	٢٠	عشرين	'ishriin
	٢١	واحد وعشرين	waa-h id w-'ishriin
	٢٢	اثنين وعشرين	itnain wi-'ishriin
	٢٣	ثلاثة وعشرين	talaata wi-'ishriin
	٢٤	أربعة وعشرين	arba'a wi-'ishriin
	٢٥	خمسة وعشرين	Khamisa wi-'ishriin
	٢٦	سنة وعشرين	Sitta wi-'ishriin
	٢٧	سبعة وعشرين	sab'a wi-'ishriin
	٢٨	ثمانية وعشرين	tamaanya wi-'ishriin
	٢٩	تسعة وعشرين	tis'a wi-'ishriin
	٣٠	ثلاثين	talaatiin

For the numbers 11 and above, the *singular* form of the nouns is used.

eleven books	hidaashar kitaab	حداشر كتاب
twenty books	'ishriin kitaab	عشرين كتاب
a thousand books	alf kitaab	ألف كتاب
fifteen pages	khamastaashar Safha	خمستاششر صفحة
a million pages	milyoon Safha	مليون صفحة

kaam
كام
How Many?



After كام “how many,” only the singular form of the noun is used:

How many boys (children) do you have? كام ولد عندك؟

How many rooms are in your house? كام أوضة في بيتك؟

How many brothers and sisters do you have? كام اخ واخت عندك؟

كام is written as كم in MSA and is pronounced *kaam*.

Sound and Broken Plurals

Plurals are of two main types in Arabic: *sound* and *broken*.

Sound Plurals

Sound plurals are of two types, too: *masculine* and *feminine*. Masculine sound plurals are formed from nouns of masculine gender by adding the suffix ين (iin) to the noun.

Teacher—teachers معلّم—معلّمين

Christian—Christians مسيحي—مسيحيين

Muslim—Muslims مسلم—مسلمين

Feminine sound plurals are formed from nouns of feminine gender, generally ending in التاء المربوطة by adding the suffix ات *aat* to the noun and dropping التاء المربوطة.

Teacher—teachers معلّمة—معلّمات

Student—students طالبة—طالبات

Page—pages صفحة—صفحات

Some nouns that have a feminine sound plural do not have التاء المربوطة, as in مطار “airport,” which is pluralized as مطارات.

Broken Plurals

These plurals are formed by changing the vowels of the word; the consonants are usually not affected. Think of the English words *goose-geese*, *foot-feet*, *woman-women*. The use of the terms *sound* and *broken* to refer to plurals might be misleading, since it might suggest that sound plurals involve the majority of nouns. This is not the case, however. Broken plurals are at least as common as sound plurals and involve the most common types of nouns.

Broken plurals follow patterns, some of which are more widespread than others. Some of the more common types are represented by the following five groups:

1.	office/offices	مَكْتَب - مَكَاتِب
	restaurant/restaurants	مَطْعَم - مَطَاعِم
	kitchen/kitchens	مَطْبَخ - مَطَابِخ
2.	month/months	شَهْر - شُهُور
	house/houses	بَيْت - بُيُوت
3.	shop/shops	دَكَّان - دَكَائِن
	week/weeks	أُسْبُوع - أُسَابِيع
4.	book/books	كِتَاب - كُتُب
	city/cities	مَدِينَة - مُدُن
5.	boy/boys	وَلَد - أَوْلَاد
	door/doors	بَاب - أَبْوَاب

Learn the numbers 10 to 100 and copy them in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

	١٠	عَشْرَة	ashara
	٢٠	عَشْرَيْن	ishriin
	٣٠	ثَلَاثِينَ	talaatiin
	٤٠	أَرْبَعِينَ	arbi'iin
	٥٠	خَمْسِينَ	khamsiin
	٦٠	سِتِينَ	sitiin
	٧٠	سَبْعِينَ	sab'iin
	٨٠	ثَمَانِينَ	tamaniin
	٩٠	تِسْعِينَ	tis'iin
	١٠٠	مِئَة	miya



is-saa'a kaam dilwa' tii?
الساعة كام دلوقتى؟
 What Time Is It Now?

saa'a
ساعة
 hour

di'ir'a
دقيقة
 minute

saanya
ثانية
 second

Now you are ready to start telling time. Look at the clocks below and respond to the questions that follow. Check the answers at the bottom of the page.

is-saa'a kaam fii bikkiin?



1. الساعة كام فى بكين؟
 What time is it in Beijing?

issaa'a kaam fii New York?



2. الساعة كام فى نيو يورك؟
 What time is it in New York?

is-saa'a kaam fii bariis?



3. الساعة كام فى باريس؟
 What time is it in Paris?

ANSWERS

الساعة تسعة
 is-saa'a tis'a
 الساعة ثمانية
 is-saa'a tamanya
 الساعة واحدة
 is-saa'a wahda

1. It is 9 o'clock.
 2. It is 8 o'clock.
 3. It is 1 o'clock.

USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

What time is it now please?	is-saa'a kaam dilwa`tii min faDlak ? الساعة كام دلوكتي من فضلك ؟
quarter of an hour	rub' saa'a ربع ساعة
half an hour	nuSS saa'a نص ساعة
quarter past five	khamSa wi-rub' خمسة وربع
quarter to five	khamSa `illaa- rub' خمسة إلا ربع
one third of an hour (20 minutes)	tilt saa'a ثلث ساعة

Exercise

1. _____
It's 12:15



4. _____
It's 7:55



2. _____
It's 12:45



5. _____
It's 8:05



3. _____
It's 6:30



6. _____
It's 10:40



ANSWERS

1. الساعة اثنا عشر وربع. 2. الساعة اربعة وربع. 3. الساعة سبعة وربع. 4. الساعة خمسة. 5. الساعة ثمانية وربع. 6. الساعة ثمانية وثلث.

Exercise

Answer the following questions in English.

1. كام دقيقة في الساعة؟ _____
2. كام ساعة في اليوم؟ _____
3. كام يوم في الاسبوع؟ _____
4. كام أسبوع في الشهر؟ _____
5. كام شهر في السنة؟ _____
6. كام يوم في السنة؟ _____
7. كام أسبوع في السنة؟ _____

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. في السنة 12 شهر.
2. يناير أول شهر.
3. الشهر ده شهر فبراير
4. ديسمبر آخر شهر.
5. فبراير فية 28 أو 29 يوم.
6. شهر يناير 31 يوم.

ANSWERS

1. A year has 12 months.
 2. January is the first month.
 3. This month is February.
 4. December is the last month.
 5. February has 28 or 29 days.
 6. January has 31 days.
1. 60, 2. 24, 3. 7, 4. 4, 5. 12, 6. 365, 7. 52

The Ordinal Numbers

`aw-will

أول

taanii

ثاني

taalit

ثالث

raabi^c

رابع

khaamis

خامس

saadis

سادس

saabi^c

سابع

taamin

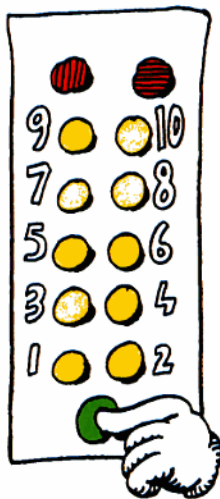
ثامن

taasi^c

تاسع

^caashir

عاشر



First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

Six

Seventh

Eighth

Ninth

Tenth

Here you have numbers from 100 to 3000. Read them aloud. Copy the numbers in the spaces supplied. Remember to move from right to left and from top to bottom.

	١٠٠	مئة	mi-yya
	٢٠٠	مئتين	miteen
	٣٠٠	ثلاثمائة	tultumiyya
	٤٠٠	ربعمائة	rub ^c umiyya
	٥٠٠	خمسمائة	khumsumiyya
	٦٠٠	ستمائة	sittumiyya
	٧٠٠	سبعمائة	sub ^c umiyya
	٨٠٠	ثمانمائة	tumnumiyya
	٩٠٠	تسعمائة	tus ^c umiyya
	١٠٠٠	ألف	`alf
	٢٠٠٠	ألفين	`alfeen
	٣٠٠٠	ثلاثة آلاف	talaatalaaf

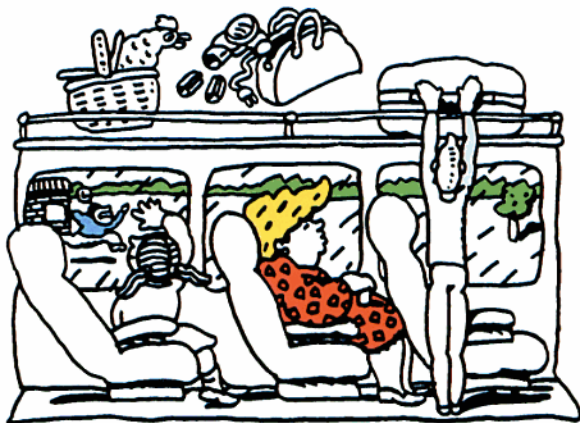


fi al-qTaar

في القطار

On the Train

7



ar-rihla `ila al-`iskandariyya

الرحلة إلى الإسكندرية

The Trip to Alexandria

Hani's family decided to visit Alexandria. They are taking the train from the central train station (*maHattit maSr*) at Ramsis square (*miidaan ramsiis*) in downtown Cairo. Listen to the dialogue first, then study the vocabulary that follows.

HANI: Where is the ticket window please?

feen shibbaak it-tazaakir min faDlak?

فين شيباك التذاكر من فضلك؟

STRANGER: (Pointing at the window) There it is.

`ahuh

اهو

HANI: When will the first train to Alexandria depart?

min faDlak `imta ha-yiTla^{aw} awwill `aTr

li-iskindiriyya?

من فضلك إمتى ها بطلع أول قطار لإسكندرية؟

TICKET CLERK:	The French train will depart after half an hour.	il-`aTr il-faransaawii Taali` kamaan nuSS saa`a. القطر الفرنساوي طالع كمان نص ساعة.
HANI:	Can I have four tickets please?	mumkin arba` tazaakir min faDlak? ممکن أربع تذاكر من فضلك؟
TICKET CLERK:	Round-trip tickets?	raayih gaay? رايح جاي؟
HANI:	Yes. How much please?	`aywa, bikam min faDlak? أيوه، بكم من فضلك؟
TICKET CLERK:	First class?	daraga `uula? درجة أولى؟
HANI:	Yes, and air-conditioned and seats next to the window, please.	`aywa wi mukayyafa wil-karaasi ganb ish- s/hibbaak. أيوه ومكيفة، والكراسي جنب الشباك.
TICKET CLERK:	Here are the tickets. Two hundred pounds, please.	itfaDDal il-tazaakir, miteen gineeh min faDlak. اتفضل التذاكر، 200 جنيه من فضلك.
HANI:	What is the track number please?	raSiif raqam kaam min faDlak? رصيف رقم كام من فضلك؟
TICKET CLERK:	Track number five. Car number six.	raSiif raqam khamsa, `arabiya raqam sitta. رصيف رقم خمسة، عربية رقم ستة.
HANI:	Thanks.	shukran. شكراً.
TICKET CLERK:	You're welcome. Have a nice trip.	`afwan, rihla sa`iida. عفواً، رحلة سعيدة.

VOCABULARY

ha-yiTla' **ها يطلع / طالع**
will depart

raayih gaay **رايح جاي**
round-trip

daraga 'uula **درجة أولي**
first class

s/hibbaak **شباك**
the window

raSiif **رصيف**
track/platform

rihla sa'iida **رحلة سعيدة**
Have a nice trip.

'aTr **قطر**
train

mumkin **ممکن**
Is it possible?

tazaakir **تذاكر**
tickets

karaasii **كراسي**
seats

il-hisaab **الحساب**
the cost

'arabiyyit 'aTr **عربية قطر**
car

'imta **إمتى**
when

kamaan **كمان = بعد**
after

tazkara **تذكرة**
ticket

mukayyafa **مكيفة**
air-conditioned

haaDir **حاضر**
OK

'imta **إمتى**
when

'eeh **إيه**
what



bi-kam **بكام**
how much

leeh **ليه**
why

QUESTION WORDS

Prepositions Followed by ما

وبعد ما ارتاحوا

Prepositions are generally followed by nouns (قبل الظهر before noon, بعد الظهر afternoon). In cases where a verb follows instead of the noun, the particle ما is inserted between the preposition and the verb:

وبعد ما ارتاحوا and after they rested.

In such cases ما does not add to the meaning of the preposition, so بعد ما and بعد ما mean exactly the same thing. Other words (prepositions and nouns functioning like prepositions) that behave in a similar way and that you will encounter in this book are زي “such as, like, as,” قبل “before,” أول “first” or “at the beginning,” بدل “instead,” بدون “without,” and مثل “like, as.”

Exercise

Rearrange the following words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. تذكرة - رايح - عايز - جاي _____
2. من - بكام - فضلك؟ _____
3. أول - مايطلع - فطر - إمتي؟ _____

ANSWERS

1. جاي - رايح - عايز - تذكرة
2. فضلك؟ - بكام - من
3. إمتي؟ - فطر - مايطلع - أول



il-qarraat w-al-diwaal
القارات والدول
Continents and Countries

`afriqiya أفريقيا	Africa	`aasya آسيا	Asia
`amriika أمريكا	America	`ustraalya أستراليا	Australia
`amriika ish-shamaaliyya أمريكا الشمالية	North America	`amriika il-ganubiyya أمريكا الجنوبية	South America
`urubba أوروبا	Europe	`afghanistaan أفغانستان	Afghanistan
`in-nimsa النمسا	Austria	`almanya ألمانيا	Germany
biljiika بلجيكا	Belgium	al-magar المجر	Hungary
il-baraaziil البرازيل	Brazil	il-hind الهند	India
kanada كندا	Canada	`iiraan إيران	Iran
iS-Siin الصين	China	`ayarlanda أيرلندا	Ireland
`ingiltiraa إنجلترا	England	`israa'iiil إسرائيل	Israel
`istooniya إستونيا	Estonia	`iTaalya إيطاليا	Italy
finlanda فنلندا	Finland	il-yaabaan اليابان	Japan
faransa فرنسا	France	maaliizya ماليزيا	Malaysia
manghoolya منغوليا	Mongolia	`asbaanya أسيانيا	Spain
in-narwiig النرويج	Norway	is-siwiid السويد	Sweden
buulanda بولندا	Poland	swiisra سويسرا	Switzerland
il-burtughaal البرتغال	Portugal	turkiyaa تركيا	Turkey
`iskutlanda اسكتلندا	Scotland	al-wilaayaat al-muttaahida الولايات المتحدة	United States

il-ginsiyyaat
الجنسيات
Nationalities

Where are you from?

`inta mineen?
انت مينين؟

What is your nationality?

`eeh gensiyyitak?
إيه جنسيتك؟

I am American.

`ana `amriikii.
أنا امريكي

I am Egyptian.

`ana maSrii.
أنا مصري

Remember

In Chapter 5 we studied the relative adjective. In the relative adjective, adding a ي to the noun changes it into a masculine adjective, whereas adding a ية changes it into a feminine adjective.

FLAGS

`ana magari
أنا مجري



I am Hungarian.

`ana `usturaali
أنا استرالي



I am Australian.

`ana ruusi
أنا روسي



I am Russian.

`ana `almaani
أنا الماني



I am German.

`ana burtughaali
أنا برتغالي



I am Portuguese.

`ana hindi
أنا هندي



I am Indian.

`ana kanadi
أنا كندي



I am Canadian.

`ana Siini
أنا صيني



I am Chinese.

`ana `ayarlandi
أنا أيرلندي



I am Irish.

`ana `ingiliizi
أنا انجليزي



I am English.

`ana `iiTaali
أنا إيطالي



I am Italian.

`ana `isra`iili
أنا اسرائيلي



I am Israeli.

`ana filasTiini
أنا فلسطيني



I am Palestinian.

`ana finlandi
أنا فنلندي



I am Finnish.

`ana firinsi
أنا فرنسي



I am French.

`ana `asbaani
أنا اسباني



I am Spanish.

`ana buulandi
أنا بولندي



I am Polish.

`ana `amriiki
أنا أمريكي



I am American.



Exercise

Read and guess the language spoken in each sentence.

1. أنا باتكلم انجليزي.
2. أنا باتكلم الماني.
3. أنا باتكلم فرنساوي.
4. أنا باتكلم أسباني.
5. أنا باتكلم روسي.
6. أنا باتكلم صيني.
7. أنا باتكلم ياباني.

The Prefix b-

أنا باتكلم

The prefix *b-* is attached to imperfect verbs in Egyptian Arabic when these verbs are not preceded by another verb:

He plays, is playing	هو يلعب
He likes to play	هو يحبّ يلعب

Note also that in place of the English infinitive Arabic uses fully conjugated verb forms (without ب):

He likes to travel. (He likes he travels.)	يحبّ يسافر.
She likes to eat out. (She likes she eats...)	تحبّ تاكل برّه

ANSWERS

1. I speak English. 2. I speak German. 3. I speak French. 4. I speak Spanish. 5. I speak Russian. 6. I speak Chinese. 7. I speak Japanese.

il-ʿaalam il-ʿarabi
العالم العربي
The Arab World

Now let's look at the Arab world and learn how to say the names of continents and different Arab countries.



Syria	surya سوريا	Africa	`afriyya أفريقيا
Lebanon	libnaan لبنان	Egypt	maSr مصر
Palestine	filasTiin فلسطين	Sudan	is-suudaan السودان
Jordan	il-`irdun الأردن	Libya	liibya ليبيا
Iraq	il-ʿiraaʿ العراق	Tunisia	tuunis تونس
Kuwait	il-qweet الكويت	Algeria	il-gazaa`irr الجزائر
Saudi Arabia	is-suʿuudiyya السعودية	Morocco	il-maghrib المغرب
Bahrain	il-bahreen البحرين	Asia	`aasya آسيا
United Arab Emirates	il-`imaraat الإمارات	Qatar	qaTar قطر
Yemen	il-yaman اليمن	Oman	ʿumaan عمان

il-ginsiyyaat fi il-ʿaalam il-ʿarabi
الجنسيات في العالم العربي
 Nationalities in the Arab World

I'm Syrian.	`ana suuri أنا سوري	I'm Egyptian.	`ana maSriyya أنا مصرية
I'm Lebanese.	`ana libnaani أنا لبناني	I'm Sudanese.	`ana suudaaniyya أنا سودانية
I'm Palestinian.	`ana filasTiini أنا فلسطيني	I'm Libyan.	`ana liibiyya أنا ليبية
I'm Jordanian.	`ana ʿurduni أنا أردني	I'm Tunisian.	`ana tuunisiyya أنا تونسية
I'm Iraqi.	`ana ʿiraqi أنا عراقي	I'm Algerian.	`ana gazaa`iriyya أنا جزائرية
I'm Kuwaiti.	`ana kweeti أنا كويتي	I'm Moroccan.	`ana maghribiyya أنا مغربية
I'm Saudi.	`ana suʿuudi أنا سعودي	I'm from Yemen.	`ana yamaniyya أنا يمنية
I'm from Bahrain.	`ana bahreeni أنا بحريني	I'm Omani.	`ana ʿumaaniyya أنا عُمانية
I'm Qatari.	`ana qaTari أنا قطري	I'm from the United Arab Emirates.	`ana min il-`imaaraat أنا من الإمارات

Exercise

What is the difference between the nationalities on the right side of the page and those on the left side?

ANSWERS

Nationalities on the right are in the feminine form, e.g., `ana maSriyya — I'm an Egyptian (girl/woman) — while those on the left are in the masculine form.



If you can drive in Cairo, you can drive anywhere in the world! Egyptians do not follow the rules of the road all too strictly, and sometimes drivers cut you off without warning or signaling. Drivers may honk their horns for no reason. It is not recommended for the faint-of-heart to drive in Cairo.

Hani is brave enough and decided to rent a car and take his family for a trip to Fayoum. Fayoum is a wonderful part of the Egyptian countryside and one of the best places for bird watchers. It has many important wetlands that act as a refuge for migratory birds coming from Europe. Hani is now at the rental office.



HANI:	Good morning. I would like to rent a car, please.	Sabaah il-kheer. 'aayiz `a`aggar 'arabiyya min faDlak. صباح الخير . عايز أأجر عربية من فضلك.
CAR AGENT:	Welcome. A typical car or a four-wheel-drive?	`ahlan biik. 'arabiyya walla foor baay foor? أهلاً بيك . عربية ولا فور باي فور؟
HANI:	I'd like the four-wheel-drive.	foor baay foor. فور باي فور.
CAR AGENT:	I have an excellent one for 400 pounds a day.	'andi foor bay foor mumtaaza bi-rub'miit gineeh fi il-yoom. عندي فور باي فور ممتازة بربعمية جنيه في اليوم.
HANI:	OK.	maas/ii ماشى.
CAR AGENT:	You speak Arabic well.	'inta bi-titkallim 'arabii kuwayyis. انت بتتكلم عربى كويس.

HANI:	I am originally Egyptian, but I left Egypt when I was four years old. That is why my Arabic is a little bit broken.	`ana `aSlan maSri wi-ma'aaya ginsiyya `amriikiyya. bass sibb maSr lamma kaan `andi `arba' siniin bass. `alah/aaan kida il-`arabi bitaa'i mikassar shuwayya. أنا أصلاً مصري ومعايا جنسية أمريكية، بس سبت مصر لما كان عندي أربع سنين بس. علشان كده العربي بتاعي مكشّر شوية.
CAR AGENT:	Not at all, you speak very well.	`abadan inta bi-titkallim kuwayyis gidan. أبدأ أنت بتكلم كويس جداً.
HANI:	Thanks. Here is the money. Five days at 400 pounds comes to 2000 pounds total.	shukran. itfaDDal il-filuus. khamas `ayyaam fi rub'miit gineeh ya'ni `alfeen gineeh. شكراً. إتفضل الفلوس. خمس أيام في ربعمية جنيه. يعني ألفين جنيه.
CAR AGENT:	Thanks a lot.	mutashakkir gidan. متشكر جداً.
HANI:	I'd like a receipt please.	`aayiz waSl b-il-mablagh min faDlak. عايز وصل بالمبلغ من فضلك.
CAR AGENT:	Of course. Here it is. Do you need a driver with you?	Tab`an Tab`an itfaDDal. mihtaag saw-waa` ma'aak? طبعاً، طبعاً إتفضل. محتاج سواق معاك؟
HANI:	No, I'll drive.	la`, `ana ha-suu`. لا أنا حاسوق.
CAR AGENT:	As you wish. Have a nice trip (God willing). The car is <i>mifaw-wela</i> .	zayy ma tihibb. rihla sa'iida in shaa` allaah, il-`arabiyya mifawwilla. زي ما تحب. رحلة سعيدة إن شاء الله. العربية مفلولة.
HANI:	What do you mean by <i>mifaw-wela</i> ?	ya'nii `eeh mifawwilla? يعني ايه مفلولة؟
CAR AGENT:	It means full tank. Please return the car with a full tank.	ya'nii full tank. min faDlak tiragga'ha mifawwilla. يعني "قول تانك". من فضلك ترجّعها مفلولة.
HANI:	OK.	haaDir. حاضر.

علامات الطريق
Road Signs

If you are planning to drive while you're in an Arab country, it's important to spend some time memorizing the meaning of the signs shown below. You can visit the web site of the Egyptian Ministry of Interior and get more details on traffic signs. It is a good exercise for your ability to read Arabic.

<http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/Arabic/Departments+Sites/Traffic/trafficSigns/denySigns/>



قف
Stop



اقصى حد للسرعة 60 كم/ساعة
Speed limit 60 km/hour



نهاية حد السرعة
End of speed limit



ممنوع الاتجاه لليسار
No left turn



الدخول ممنوع
No entrance



ممنوع التخطي للسيارات
No overtaking



ممنوع الدوران للخلف
No u-turn



ممنوع الانتظار
No parking



ممنوع استخدام
آلة التنبيه
No horn



اقل مسافة بين
سيارتين 50 متر
Minimum distance allowed
between two cars is 50 meters



مركز اسعاف
Medical center



مخيم
Camp



طريق دولي
Expressway



الطريق اتجاهين
Two-way traffic



مطب صناعي
Bump



أمامك تقاطع
Intersection



الطريق يضيق من اليمين
Right lane ends



عبور مشاة
Pedestrian crossing



مدارس
School



تقاطع سكة حديد
بدون بوابة
Railroad crossing without a gate



تقاطع سكة حديد
ببوابة
Railroad crossing with a gate



طريق زلق
Slippery road



مطعم
Restaurant



موقف سيارات
Parking lot



تليفون
Telephone



Hani has returned from Fayoum, and now he wants to get gas and get his car ready for a trip to Saqqara.

HANI:	Would you please fill the tank?	mumkin tifawwil min faDlak? ممکن تفوّل من فضلك؟
WORKER:	Regular or Super?	banziin ‘aadi walla suubar? بنزين عادي ولا سوپر؟
HANI:	Super. Would you please change the oil, check the water in the radiator, and check the tires’ air as well?	suubar. mumkin tighayyar zeet wi-tikshif li ‘ala il-kawitsh w-il-mayya kamaan? سوپر. ممکن تغییر زيت وتكشيف لي على الكاوتش والمية كمان؟
WORKER:	At your service.	taht `amrak. تحت أمرك.
<i>(After finishing the task.)</i>		
WORKER:	Everything is OK.	kull haaga tamaam. كل حاجة تمام.
HANI:	We’d like to go to Saqqara. Can you show me the shortest route on the map?	‘aayziin niruuh saqqaara, mumkin tiwarriini ‘ala il-khariiTa`a` Sar Tarii`? عابزين نروح سقارة. ممکن تورييني على الخريطة أقصر طريق؟
WORKER:	Forget about the map. You are now in Libnan square. Take this bridge, which will take you to the ring route. This will take you to Giza. When you are there, ask for the route to Saqqara.	siibak min il-khariiTa. inta dilwa`tii fi miidaan libnaan. khud il-kubri da ha-yTalla`ak ‘ala id-daa`iri, ha-yaakhdak l-il-giiza, wi-min hinaak is`al ‘ala saqqaara. سيبك من الخريطة. انت دلوقتي في ميدان لبنان. خذ الكوبري ده ها يطلعك على الدائري. هياخذك للجيزة ومن هناك إسأل على طريق سقارة.
HANI:	Thanks.	shukran شكراً.
WORKER:	Not at all.	‘afwan عفواً.



Object Pronouns

Can you show me ممكن تورييني؟

He will take you هياخذك

Review the object pronouns from Chapter 1. Then translate the following sentences into Arabic. Three are given as examples.

Can you show him?		He will take him.	هياخذ	هو
Can you show her?	ممكن تورييني؟	He will take her.		هي
Can you show them?		He will take them.		هم
		He will take you, m.s.		انت
		He will take you, f.s.		انتي
		He will take you, pl.	هياخذكم	انتو
Can you show me?		He will take me.		أنا
Can you show us?		He will take us.		احنا

ANSWERS

Can you show us?	ممكن تورييني؟	He will take us.	هياخذنا	احنا
Can you show me?	ممكن تورييني؟	He will take me.	هياخذني	أنا
		He will take you, pl.	هياخذكم	انتو
		He will take you, f.s.	هياخذكي	انتي
		He will take you, m.s.	هياخذك	انت
Can you show them?	ممكن تورييني؟	He will take them.	هياخذهم	هم
Can you show her?	ممكن تورييني؟	He will take her.	هياخذها	هي
Can you show him?	ممكن تورييني؟	He will take him.	هياخذها	هو

il-^{arabiyya}
العربية
Car

massaḡha
مِسَاغْهَة
windshield wiper

it-tablooh
التَابْلُوْه
dashboard

ʿaSaayit il-fitiis
عَصَايَة الْفِتِيْس
gear shift stick



kalaaks
كَلَاكْس
horn

diriksioon
دِرِكْسِيُون
steering wheel

id-dibriyyaaj
دَبْرِيَاَج
clutch pedal

il-banziin
الْبَنْزِيْن
accelerator

il-faraamil
الْفَرَامِل
brake pedal

kabbuut
كَبْبُوْت
hood

il-baTTaariyya
الْبَطَاْرِيَة
battery

il-kashshafaat
الْكَشَافَات
headlights



il-bibriiz
الْبِرْبِرِيْز
windshield

il-mootoor
الْمُوْتُوْر
motor

ir-radlyaaateer
الرَادْيَااتِيْر
radiator

ish-shanTa
الشَّحْنَة
trunk

il-'anwaar il-khalfiyya
الأَنْوَار الخلفية
backlight

il-'izaaz il-warranii
الإِزَاز (الزجاج) الوراني
rear window

il-'ishaaraa (sing.) / il-
'ishaaraat (pl.)
الإِشَارَة / الإِشَارَات
turn signal

il-kashshafaat il-khalfiyya
الكَشَشَفَات
الخلفية
rear light

nuur il-faraamil
نور الفِراَمِل
brake light



nimrit il-'arabiyya
نَمْرَة العربية
license plate

MSA and Egyptian

The two words ورائي (warraani) and خلفي (khalfi) are translated into English as “back, rear.” The difference between them is that *warraani* is generally used in conversational Arabic, in this case Egyptian, while *khalfi* is used in written contexts, i.e., MSA.

shibbaak il-'arabiyya
شِبْبَاك العربية
window

issa' f
السَّقْف
roof

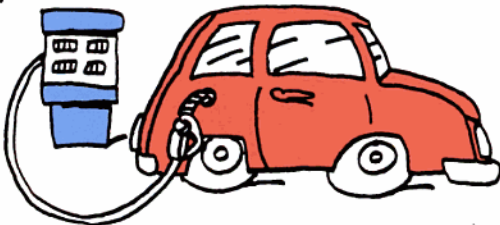
il-budii
البُودِي
body (of car)

Trumbit il-banziin
طُرْمِبَة البنزين
gas pump

rafrat
رَفْرَف
fender

'agal
عَجَل
wheel

'ikSiDaam
إِكْسِدَام
bumper



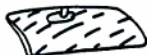
tank
تَانِك
tank

il-baab
البَاب
door

kaawitsh
كَاوِيتَش
tires

Exercise

Now fill in the names of the following auto parts:



Useful Expressions

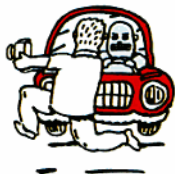
The battery is dead.	il-baTTaariyya naayma البطارية نايمة
The radiator has a hole.	ir-radyaateer makhruum الرادياتير مخروم
The tires are flat.	il-‘agal mifassi العجل مفشّي
The radiator fluid is low.	mayyit ir-radyaateer na`Sa مية الرادياتير ناقصة
The radiator is leaking.	ir-radyaateer bi-ykhurr الرادياتير بيخُر
The horn is not working.	il-kalaaks mish shaghhaal الكلاكس مش شغال
The car (engine) is overheating.	il-‘arabiyya bi-tiskhan العربية بتسخن
Is there a nearby mechanic?	fiih mikaniiki `urayyib? فيه ميكانيكي قريب؟
Please check the brakes, battery, muffler, oil, and tires.	min faDlak `iks/iif lii ‘ala il-faraamil/ il-baTTariyya/ ish-shakmaan/ iz-zeet/ il-kawits/h من فضلك اكشف لي على الفرامل / البطارية / الشكمان / الزيت / الكاوتش
I have run out of gas. Where is the nearest gas station?	il-banziin khiliS minnii ? feen `a`rab banziina? البنزين خلص متى؟ فين أقرب بنزين؟
Check the engine for me, please.	`iks/iif lii ‘ala il-motoor min faDlak إكشف لي على الموتور من فضلك.

The Imperative Mood in Arabic

You have already learned several ways to ask for things in Arabic. Now let us look at the command, or the imperative, form of the verb.

The imperative form is derived from the imperfect form following two steps:

1. Drop the imperfect prefix.
2. Add a vowel, generally *i*, if the resulting form begins with a two-consonant sequence.



	M	F	Pl.
Look!	<i>shuuf</i> شوف	<i>shuufi</i> شوفي	<i>shuufu</i> شوفوا

(no vowel added)

	M	F	Pl.
Write!	<i>iktib</i> اكتب	<i>iktibi</i> اكتبي	<i>iktibu</i> اكتبوا
Walk.	<i>ims/hi</i> إمشي	<i>ims/hi</i> إمشي	<i>ims/hi</i> إمشوا
	<i>isma^c</i> إسمع	<i>isma^ci</i> إسمعي	<i>isma^cu</i> إسمعوا

(vowel added)

Although the two verbs أخذ, “he took,” and أكل, “he ate” generally behave like sound verbs in the perfect and imperfect conjugations, their imperative forms do not follow the rules above, as the following table shows:

	أنت	أنتِ	انتو
أخذ	خُذْ	خُذي	خُذوا
أكل	كُلْ	كُلِي	كُلوا

The verb جاء (geh) “he came” has no imperative form from the root itself. Its imperative counterpart is based on the stem تعال in both Egyptian and MSA:

أنت	أنتِ	انتو
تعالْ	تعالِي	تعالوا



ذهب و نوبيع و شرم الشيخ و راس محمد

Dahab, Nuweba, Sharm Sheikh, and Ras Muhammed

The Red Sea in Egypt is considered one of the best places in the world for scuba diving and snorkeling. The northern part of the Red Sea has the most famous coral reefs in the world, such as Sharm Sheikh, Ras Muhammad, Dahab, and Nweba. You can camp in these coastal cities after getting permission from either the protected area management office or the governorate office.



ku'll maa nahtaaguh
كل ما نحتاجه
Everything We Need

maayooh
مايوه
bathing suit

za'aanif
زعانف
fins

'adawaat ghaTs
أدوات غطس
diving equipment

gamal
جمال
camel

baaskit
باسكيت
basket

ka'shshaaf
كشاف
flashlight

kheema
خيمة
tent

fattaaha
فتاحة
corkscrew

shagara
شجرة
tree

baTTaaniyya
بطانية
blanket

shams
شمس
sun

'aarib tagdiif
قارب تجديف
canoe



gazma buut
جزمة بوت
boots

malaabis
ملابس
clothes

'iddit tuwaalit
عدة تواليت
toilet kit

mu'allabaat ghizaa' iyya
معلبات غذائية
cans

naDaarit bahr
نظارة بحر
goggles

'awaanji
أواني
pots

(pronounced the same as

English)
سليبيج باج
sleeping bag

gardal
جردل
bucket

sinnaara
صنارة
fishing rod

wara' twaalit
ورق تواليت
toilet paper

raadyo
راديو
radio

kabriit
كبريت
matches

fi-mahall il-bi' aala
في محل البقالة
At the Grocery Store



- HANI:** Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...?
 عندك رز وسكر وشاي وعيش.....؟
- CLERK:** Slowly! I have everything. How many kilos of rice do you need? How much sugar, tea, and bread?
 b-ir-raaha! 'andi kull haaga. 'aayiz kaam kiilo ruzz wi-sukkar wi- shaay? wi-'add 'eeh 'eesh?
 بالراحة! عندي كل حاجة. عايز كام كيلو رز وسكر وشاي وقد ايه عيش؟
- HANI:** Five kilos of rice, twenty loaves of bread, two kilos of sugar, twenty *Baladi* bread, and one box of Lipton tea.
 khamsa kiilu ruzz, wi-'ishriin righiif fiino, wi-'itneen kiilo sukkar wi-'ishriin righiif baladii wi-'ilbit shaay lipton.
 خمسة كيلو رز وعشرين رغيف فينو واثنين كيلو سكر وعشرين رغيف بلدي. وعلبة شاي لبتون.
- CLERK:** Here they are. Do you want cheese or milk? I have excellent feta cheese. (lit. white cheese.)
 itfaDDal. 'aayiz gibna `aw laban? 'andi gibna beeDa mumtaaza.
 إتفضل. عايز جبنة أو لبن؟ عندي جبنة بيضاء ممتازة.
- HANI:** All right, give me two kilos of feta cheese, two cans of dried milk, and two boxes of water bottles.
 Tawayb iddiinii 'itneen kiilo gibna beeDa wi-'ilbiteen laban mugaffa wi- kartunteen mayya.
 طيب اديني 2 كيلو جبنة بيضاء وعلبتين لبن مجفف وكرتونتين مية.

CLERK:	Here it is. Anything else?	itfaDDal. `ayy haaga taania? اتفضل. أي حاجة ثانية؟
HANI:	Is there any wine or soda?	fiih nibiit `aw mas/ruubaat ghaaziyya? فيه نبيت أو مشروبات غازية؟
CLERK:	There is soda but no liquor.	fiih mas/rubaat ghaaziyya. laakin mafiis/ khumuur. فيه مشروبات غازية. لكن مافيش خمر.
HANI:	Okay, how much do I owe you?	Tayyib il-hisaab kaam? طيب الحساب كام؟
CLERK:	Two hundred and fifty pounds.	miteen wi-khamsiin gineeh. متين وخمسين جنيه.
HANI:	Here it is.	itfaDDal. اتفضل.
CLERK:	Thank you. Good-bye.	shukran ma'a is-salaama. شكراً مع السلامة.

Exercise

Match the Arabic phrases with their English equivalents:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----|
| a. Do you want cheese or milk? | رز. | 1. |
| b. Anything else? | رغيف فينو ورغيف بلدي. | 2. |
| c. A loaf and a <i>baladi</i> bread (tradition). | بالراحة. | 3. |
| d. I have everything. | عايز جبنة أولين؟ | 4. |
| e. Rice. | سكرو شاي. | 5. |
| f. Slowly! | كروتونتين مئة. | 6. |
| g. Ok, how much do I owe you? | عندي كل حاجة. | 7. |
| h. Two boxes of mineral water. | أي حاجة ثانية؟ | 8. |
| i. Sugar and tea. | طيب الحساب كام؟ | 9. |

ANSWERS

1. e., 2. c., 3. f., 4. a., 5. i., 6. h., 7. d., 8. b., 9. g.



HAVING WITH ^{and}عند

He has	^{and} -u	عنده
She has	^{and} -a-ha	عندها
They have	^{and} -hum	عندهم
You, m.s., have	^{and} -ak	عندك
You, f.s., have	^{and} -ik	عندكِ
You, pl., have	^{and} -kum	عندكم
I have	^{and} -i	عندي
We have	^{and} -na	عندنا

I have everything. عندي كل حاجة

Do you have rice, sugar, tea, bread...? عندك رز وسكر وشاي وعيش...؟

HAVING WITH ^{ma'a}مع

Like ^{and}عند, ^{ma'a}مع is a preposition that combines with a pronoun to indicate possession. The prepositional meaning of ^{ma'a}مع is "with." When used for possession, ^{ma'a}مع indicates having something with a person at a particular time.

This meaning can be contrasted with that of ^{and}عند, which indicates general possession or ownership.

I have (own) a large house. عندي بيت كبير.

I have twenty dollars with me (on me) معايا عشرين دولار.

The following table shows ^{ma'a}مع in combination with the different pronouns:

He has	ma ^{aa} -h	مَعَاه
She has	ma ^{aa} -ha	مَعَاهَا
They have	ma ^{aa} -hum	مَعَاهُمْ
You, m.s., have	ma ^{aa} -k	مَعَاكَ
You, f.s., have	ma ^{aa} -ki	مَعَاكِ
You, pl., have	ma ^{aa} -kum	مَعَاكُمْ
I have	ma ^{aa} -ya	مَعَايَا
We have	ma ^{aa} -na	مَعَانَا



'ayyaam-il-'usbuu'

أيام الأسبوع
Days of the Week

ish-shuhuur

الشهور
Months

fuSuul is-sana

فصول السنة
Seasons

il-gaww

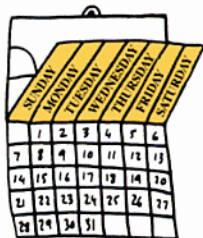
الجو
Weather

11

'ayyaam il-'usbuu'

أيام الأسبوع
Days of the Week

Saturday	is-sabt	السبت
Sunday	il-hadd	الأحد
Monday	il-'itteen	الاثنين
Tuesday	it-talaat	الثلاثاء
Wednesday	il-'arba'	الأربعاء
Thursday	il-khamiis	الخميس
Friday	il-gum'a	الجمعة

'ayyaam
days أيامyoom
day يوم'aakhir
last آخر'awwil
first أول

Exercise

Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

يوم السبت أول يوم في الأسبوع في مصر.

What is the first day of the week in Egypt? 1.

يوم الأحد أول يوم في الأسبوع في أمريكا.

What is the first day of the week in America? 2.

يوم الإثنين أول يوم في الأسبوع في لبنان.

What is the first day of the week in Lebanon? 3.

يوم الجمعة آخر يوم في الأسبوع في ليبيا.

What is the last day of the week in Libya? 4.

يوم السبت آخر يوم في الأسبوع في أمريكا.

What is the last day of the week in America? 5.

ANSWERS

1. Saturday, 2. Sunday, 3. Monday, 4. Friday, 5. Saturday

shuhur is-sana
شهور السنة
Months of the Year



maaris
مارس
March

fibraayir
فبراير
February

yanaayir
يناير
January

yunyu
يونيو
June

maayu
مايو
May

abriil
ابريل
April

sibtambir
سبتمبر
September

ughusTus
اغسطس
August

yulyu
يوليو
July

diisambir
ديسمبر
December

nuuvambir
نوفمبر
November

uctoobar
اكتوبر
October

shahr
شهر
month

isbuu
أسبوع
week

yoom
يوم
day

talaat siniin
ثلاث سنين
3 years

sanateen
سنتين
2 years

sana
سنة
year

fiSaul is-sana
فصول السنة
Seasons of the Year

il-khariif
الخريف
fall

iS-Seef
الصيف
summer

ir-rabii
الربيع
spring

ish-shita
الشتاء
winter





il-gaww / iT-Taqs
الجو / الطقس
The Weather



il-gaww 'aamil 'eeh in-naharda?
الجو عامل ايه النهارده؟
How Is the Weather Today?

hilw
حلو
 good

wihish
وحش
 bad

daafii
دافى
 warm

harr
حر
 hot

bard
برد
 cold

raTib
رطب
 humid

talq
ثلج
 snow

maTar
مطر
 rain

فيه
 There is

مافيهش
 There is no

ما فيش ثلج في مصر
 There is no snow in Egypt.
 (i.e., It does not snow in Egypt).

فيه مطر في الشتاء في مصر.
 There is rain in Egypt in the winter.
 (i.e., It rains in Egypt in the winter).

Exercise

Match the words with the pictures by copying each word under the corresponding picture:

صيف - مطر - ربيع - ثلج



1. _____ 3. _____



2. _____ 4. _____

ANSWERS

1- ثلج (snow) 2- صيف (summer) 3- مطر (rain) 4- ربيع (spring)

daragit il-haraara
درجة الحرارة
Temperature Conversions

To change degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9:
 $41^{\circ}\text{F} - 32 = 9 \times 5/9 = 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

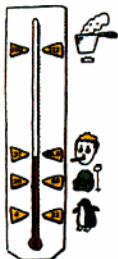
To convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32:
 $10^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5 = 18 + 32 = 50^{\circ}\text{F}$

A quick method to get an approximation is to take the degrees Fahrenheit, subtract 30, and divide by 2. From Celsius, multiply by 2 and add 30. Most seasoned travelers know a few temperatures for reference.

daragaat il-haraara
درجات الحرارة
Degrees

Fahrenheit

212
 98.6
 86
 77
 68
 50
 32
 14
 - 04
 - 22
 - 40



Celsius

100
 37
 30
 25
 20
 10
 0
 - 10
 - 20
 - 30
 - 40

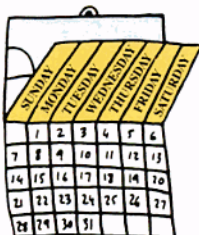


ʿana harraana
أنا حرانة
 I am hot. (f.s.)



ʿana bardaan
أنا بردان
 I am cold. (m.s.)

ayyaam il-'usbuu'
أيام الأسبوع
 Days of the Week



Unlike in the United States, for dates, Arabs first say the day and then the month.

Exercise

Translate the following dates:

1. Jan 10 _____
2. March 9 _____
3. May 6 _____
4. July 21 _____
5. Aug 31 _____
6. Oct 4 _____
7. Dec 23 _____
8. Feb 4 _____

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 10 1. يناير | 4. 21 يوليو |
| 9 2. مارس | 3. 6 مايو |
| 6. 4 يونيو | |
| 23 7. ديسمبر | |
| 31 5. أغسطس | |
| 4 8. فبراير | |

The Construct

Exercise

When two nouns are closely associated, as in the case of possession or something being part of something else, they form a construct. Write the constructs for “Days of the Week, temperature degrees, seasons of the year.”

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

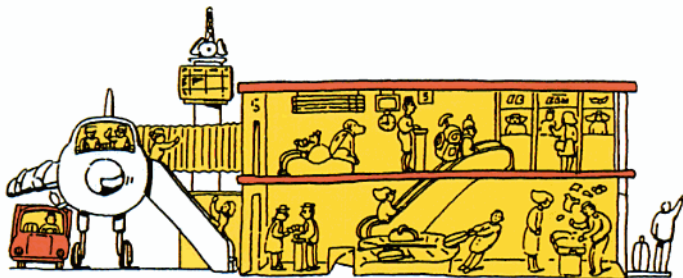
Exercise

With reference to the discussion of the construct in Chapter 1, translate the following phrases:

- | | |
|--------------|----|
| اسم الطالب | 1. |
| عاصمة مصر | 2. |
| شارع الجامعة | 3. |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Days of the week | ayyaam il-`usbuu' ايام الاسبوع |
| 2. Temperature degrees (lit. degrees of temperature) | daragaat il-haraara درجات الحرارة |
| 3. Seasons of the year | fiSnu il-is-sana فصول السنة |
| 1. the student's name, 2. the capital of Egypt, 3. university street. | |



When you find the following useful words in the picture, write them out in the spaces provided.

Tayyaara

طيارة

airplane

maTaar il-qaahira

مطار القاهرة

Cairo Airport

shunaT

شنط

luggage

sillim kahrubaa' i

سلم كهربائي

escalator

Tayyaar

طيار

pilot

khuruug

خروج

exit

il-gamaarik

الجمارك

customs

muwazzaf il-gamaarik

موظف الجمارك

customs agent

Possession

They gave their luggage... سَلَّمُوا شَنْطَهُمْ. What does the suffix هم in شَنْطَهُمْ mean?

As was discussed in Chapter 1, possession in nouns is expressed by attaching a pronoun suffix to the noun.

His luggage

shunaT-u(h)

شَنْطُهُ

شَنْطُهُ

Her luggage

shunaT-ha

شَنْطُهَا

شَنْطُهَا

Their luggage

shunaT-hum

شَنْطُهُمْ

شَنْطُهُمْ

Your, m.s., luggage

shunaT-ak

شَنْطُكَ

شَنْطُكَ

Your, f.s., luggage

shunaT-ik

شَنْطُكِ

شَنْطُكِ

Your, pl., luggage

shunaT-kum

شَنْطُكُمْ

شَنْطُكُمْ

My luggage

shunaT-i

شَنْطِي

شَنْطِي

Our luggage

shunaT-na

شَنْطُنَا

شَنْطُنَا

Exercise

Hani and his family هاني وعائلته. What is the difference between these two words: عائلة/ عائلته.

iT-Tayyaara الطيارة The Plane

Tayyaar
طيار
pilot

rihla
رحلة
flight

shibbaak
شباك
window

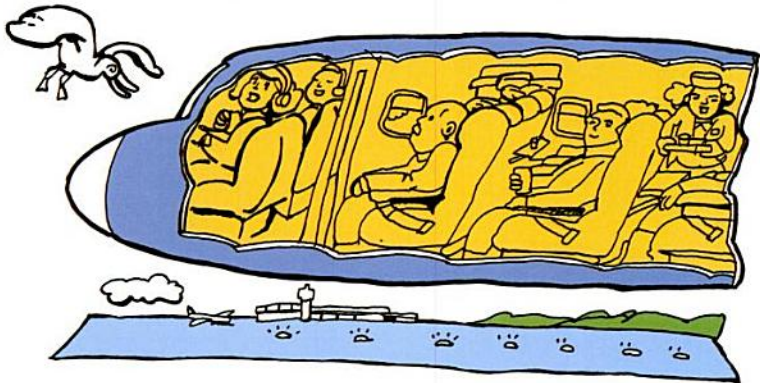
kaabiina
كابينة
cabin

mamar
ممر
runway

musaar'id Tayyaar
مساعد طيار
flight attendant

muDiifa
مضيفة
stewardess

Siiniyya
صينية
tray



hizaam il-'amaan
حزام الأمان
seat belt

Taaqim
طاقم
crew

miq'ad/ kursii
مقعد/ كرسي
seat

raakib/rukkaab
راكب (ركاب)
passenger(s)

baab il-Tawari'
باب الطوارئ
emergency exit

hubuut
هبوط
landing

'iqlaa'
إقلاع
takeoff

ANSWERS

أقرب إلى "a family" while "عائلته" is "his family."
If the noun ends in (ة), it changes to (ن) when the pronoun suffix is added.

‘ala iT-Taa’ira
على الطائرة
On the Plane

PILOT:	Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane), Flight Number 50 from Cairo to Aswan.	marhaban bikum ‘ala Taa’irat miSr li-T-Tayyaraan. ar-rihla raqam khamsiin min il-qaahira ilaa ‘aswaan. مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر للطيران. الرحلة رقم 50 من القاهرة الى أسوان.
	The plane will take off within a few minutes.	al-Taa’ira sa-tuqli ^h khilaa ^h daqaa’iq qaliila. الطائرة ستقلع خلال دقائق قليلة.
	Please fasten your seat belts.	ar-ragaa’ rabT hizaam al-‘amaan. الرجاء ربط حزام الأمان.
STEWARDESS:	Good morning. Welcome to Egypt. Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes.	Sabaah il-kheer, ‘ahlan wa -sahlan bikum fi maSr. صباح الخير. اهلاً وسهلاً بكم في مصر. rihlatnaa ‘ilaa ‘aswaan tastaghriq saa’a wa-rub ^h . رحلتنا الى اسوان تستغرق ساعة وربع.
HANI:	Are there meals served during the trip?	min faDlik, fihih wagabaa ^h ‘asnaa’ ir-rihla? من فضلك. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
STEWARDESS:	There is a quick meal: sandwiches, tea, coffee, or soft drinks.	fihih wagba sari’ia, ya’nii sandawitshaat wi-shaay ‘aw ‘ahwa ‘aw mashruubaat ghaaziyya. فيه وجبة سريعة. يعني سندوتشات وشاي أو قهوة أو مشروبات غازية.
HANI:	Thanks. May I have a bottle of water?	shukran, mumkin ‘izaazit mayya min faDlik? شكراً. ممكن إزاية ميه من فضلك؟
	The kids are so thirsty.	il-‘awlaad ‘aTshaaniin ‘awii. الأولاد عطشانين قوي.
STEWARDESS:	Of course; one second please.	Tab’an Tab’an sanya wahdaa... itfaDDal. طبعاً طبعاً ثانية واحدة....اتفضل!
HANI:	Thank you.	shukran. شكراً.

PILOT: Thanks God for the safe trip.
We will be landing in Aswan
Airport within a few minutes.

hamdan lil-laahi 'ala salaamatikum. sawfa
nahbiT fi maTaar 'aswaan khilaal daqaa'iq
qaliila.

حمداً لله على سلامتكم. سوف نهبط في
مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.

Please fasten your seat belts.
Have a nice trip.

bi-ragaa' rabT hizaam al-'amaan. rihta sa'iida
in shaa'`allaah.

برجاء ربط حزام الأمان. رحلة سعيدة إن شاء
الله.

You will notice in this dialogue that the statements made by the pilot and the stewardess are given in MSA. However, the stewardess conversed in Egyptian with Hani. This is typically what happens in the Arab world. Conversation is conducted in the dialect (Egyptian, Levantine, Moroccan, Gulf, etc.), while formal announcements and all forms of reading and writing are conducted in MSA, which is known among the Arabs as *fuSha*.

Exercise

Match the English phrases with the Arabic phrases. Write out the Arabic phrases for practice.

- a. The kids are so thirsty. 1. فيه وجبات اثناء الرحلة؟
- b. We will be landing in Aswan Airport within a few minutes. 2. الطائرة ستقلع خلال دقائق قليلة.
- c. Our trip to Aswan will take an hour and fifteen minutes. 3. مرحباً بكم على طائرة مصر لطيران.
- d. The plane will take off within a few minutes. 4. سوف نهبط في مطار أسوان خلال دقائق قليلة.
- e. Are there meals during the trip? 5. رحلتنا تستغرق ساعة وربع.
- f. Welcome to Egypt Air (airplane). 6. الأولاد عطشانين قوي.

ANSWERS

1. e., 2. d., 3. f., 4. b., 5. c., 6. a.

جولة في مصر القديمة

A Tour in Old (Coptic) Egypt

- HANI:** Would you please tell me how to go to Coptic Egypt?
 min faDlak mumkin ti-`uul li `aruuh `izzaay li-maSr il-`adiima?
 من فضلك ممكن تقول لي أروح إزاي لمصر القديمة.
- PASSERBY:** You are here, in Tahrir Square.
 inta hina fi miidaan il-tahriir
 انت هنا في ميدان التحرير.
- Best thing to do is to take the subway and get off at *Masr il-adima* (Coptic Egypt). You will find the Coptic Museum in front of you.
 ahsan haaga tirkab mitru il-`anfaa' wi-tinzil fi mahTTit maSr il-`adiima, ha-tlaa' i `uddaamak il-mathaf il-`ibTi.
 أحسن حاجة تركب مترو الأنفاق وتنزل في محطة مصر القديمة. ها تلاقى قدامك المتحف القبطي.
- HANI:** What else can I visit other than the Coptic Museum?
 fiih `eeh fi maSr il-`adiima gheer il-mathaf il-`ibTi?
 فيه إيه في مصر القديمة غير المتحف القبطي؟
- PASSERBY:** There are the churches of Coptic Egypt; Abu-Sirga Church is one of the oldest churches in the world. There is also *Almu`allaqa* Church (the Hanging Church).
 fiih kanaayis maSr il-`adiima, kiniisit `abu-sirga min `a` dam kanaayis il-`aalam wi-kiniisit il-mu`allaqa kamaan.
 فيه كنائس مصر القديمة. كنيسة أبو سرجة من أقدم كنائس العالم وكنيسة المعلقة كمان.
- HANI:** Are there Islamic monuments in the region?
 mafiish ma`aalim `islaamiyya fi il-manTi`a?
 ما فيش معالم إسلامية في المنطقة؟
- PASSERBY:** There is the Mosque of `Amru ibn il-`aaS.
 fiih gaami` `amr `ibn il-`aaS.
 فيه جامع عمرو بن العاص.
- You can also visit the Citadel of Salah Ildin and the mosque of Isultan Hasan after you visit the churches. They are not far at all.
 wi ti dar tizuur qal-it Salaah id-diin wi-gaami` is-sulTaana hasan ba`d ma tikhallaS zyyaarit il-kanaayis. humma mish bi`iid `abadan.
 وتقدر تزور قلعة صلاح الدين وجامع السلطان حسن بعد ماتخلص زيارة الكنائس. هم مش بعيد أبداً.
- HANI:** I think it is better to visit Islamic Cairo on another day.
 `a`taqid il-ahsan `azuur il-qaahira il-`islaamiyya fi yoom taani.
 أعتقد الأحسن أزور القاهرة الإسلامية في يوم ثاني.
- PASSERBY:** Yes, it is better. (I agree with you.)
 ahsan barDu.
 أحسن برضه.



masrah il-muusiqa il-ʿarabiyya

مسرح الموسيقى العربية
Musical Theater

ʿarD iS-Soot wiD-Douʿ

عرض الصوت والضوء
Sound and Light Show

13

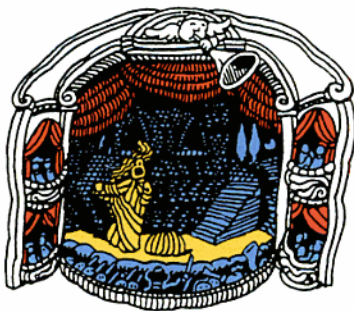
Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music

“Preserving and renewing the Arabic music heritage without changing the traditional rhythm created by both Egyptian and Arab composers is an important task. Therefore, in 1967 the now deceased conductor Abdel Halim Nowera founded the Arab Music Company. It consists of 50 talented singers and 40 musicians performing different styles of Arab music such as Muwashshah, Taktoka, and theatrical music. Abdel Halim Nowera was the director of the company until his death in 1985 and the company was renamed ‘Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music’ in appreciation of his efforts in preserving the Arab heritage.”

http://www.cairoopera.org/abdel_halim_nowera.aspx

The shows of the Ensemble for Arab Music can be seen at the Cairo Opera House. You can get updated schedules of the parties and shows through the Cairo Opera House Program.

<http://egyptianmelody.com/arabic/opera/program.html>



A segment of the program for March 2008 is shown in Arabic and English. The Opera of Alexandria in the Arabic table is named “Theatre of Sayed Darwish” in the English table. Compare the two tables to pick out as many words as you can. Then answer the questions below.

برنامج حفلات الاوبرا المصرية (برنامج مارس) 2008

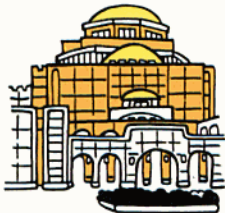
	أوبرا الاسكندرية	المسرح الصغير	المسرح الكبير
1 السبت		حفلة خاص (7 مساء)	أوركسترا القاهرة السيمفوني
2 الاحد	أوركسترا القاهرة السيمفوني	حفلة أوركسترا الكونسرفتوار	حفلة خاص – مصر للطيران
3 الاثنين		حفلة الجمعية الفيلهارمونية المصرية	
4 الثلاثاء		ريسييتال تشيللو – كامل صلاح الدين	
5 الاربعاء			
6 الخميس	فرقة عبد الحليم نويرة للموسيقى العربية	مهرجان القاهرة الدولي لسينما الطفل (9 ص - 2م) – ريسيتال فيولينة وبيانو – حسن شرارة (8 مساء)	حفلة افتتاح مهرجان القاهرة الدولي لسينما الطفل

CAIRO OPERA HOUSE PROGRAM (MARCH 2008)

	Main Hall	Small Hall	Sayed Darwish Theatre
Saturday, 1	Cairo Symphony Orchestra	Private Concert 7:00 PM	
Sunday, 2	Private Concert	Conservatoire Orchestra Concert	Cairo Symphony Orchestra
Monday, 3		Egyptian Philharmonic Society	
Tuesday, 4		Cello Recital – Kamel Salah El Din	
Wednesday, 5			
Thursday, 6	Opening Ceremony of the Cairo International Childrens Film Festival	Cairo International Childrens Film Festival 9:00 AM. Violin & Piano Recital – Hassan Sharara 8:00 PM	Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble for Arab Music – Conductor: Salah Ghobashi

Exercise

1. What time is the private concert held in the small theatre/hall?
2. On which day of the week will the Egyptian Philharmonic Society play its music?
3. Who is playing a cello recital?
4. What is the specialty of Abdel Halim Nowera Ensemble?



ANSWERS

1. 07:00 PM, 2. Monday, 3. Kamel Salah El Din, 4. Arab music

CLERK:	Of course, at six o'clock in English and at eight o'clock in French.	Ta'ban is-saa'a sitta b-il-ingiliizii w-is-saa'a tamanya b-il-faransaawii. طبعاً الساعة 6 بالإنجليزي والساعة 8 بالفرنساوي.
MUNA:	May I reserve four tickets please?	mumkin ahgizz arba' tazaakir min faDlak? يمكن احجز 4 تذاكر من فضلك.
CLERK:	You have to be here before the show and buy the tickets from the ticket window.	laazim haDritik tiigii `abl il-`arD wi-tish/tirii it-tazaakir min ish-shibbak. لازم حضرتك تبجي قبل العرض. وتشترى التذاكر من الشباك.
	God willing, there will be enough tickets for everybody.	in- shaa' `allaah fiih tazaakir li-kull in-naas. ان شاء الله فيه تذاكر كفاية لكل الناس.
MUNA:	Thank you.	shukran. شكراً.
CLERK:	You are welcome. Good-bye.	`afwan ma'a is-salaama. عفواً مع السلامة.

hanruuh / hanruuh
حنروح/هنروح
We Shall Go

The Future Tense

The future tense is indicated in Egyptian Arabic by placing (ح) or (هـ) before the present tense (imperfect form of the verb):

We shall go tomorrow.	ha-nruuh bukra. حنروح بكره.
I am going to see him.	ha-shuufuh. حاشوفه.



il-gari
الجري
Jogging



Muna is in great shape. She jogs every morning. Sometimes her husband and children join her, but they can barely keep up. This morning she is approached by a newspaper reporter who is writing an article on sports.

JOURNALIST: Good morning. I am a journalist from *Ahram Weekly*. I am writing a feature about foreigners and sport in Egypt.

Sabaah il-kheer. `ana Sahafi min gariidit il-`ahraam wiikli. ba`mil tah`ii `an il-`agaaniib wi-il-riyaaDa fi maSr.

صباح الخير. أنا صحفي من جريدة الأهرام ويكلي. بأعمل تحقيق عن الأجانب والرياضة في مصر.

MUNA: I am of Egyptian descent, but I was born in America. I am not really a foreigner.

`ana `ahlil maSriyyiin, laakin mawluuda fi `amriika. ya`ni mish `agnabiyya `awi. أنا اهلي مصريين لكن مولودة في أمريكا. يعني مش أجنبية قوي.

JOURNALIST: Welcome. Would you like to speak in English?

`ahlan wa-sahlan. tihibbi `akallimik ingiliizii? أهلاً وسهلاً. تحبي أتكلمك انجليزي؟

MUNA: No, speak slowly. I will understand you. I want to speak Arabic as much as I can.

la` itkallim shwayya shwayya wi-`ana ha-fhamak. `ana `aayza `atkallim `arabi `ala `add ma-`dar. لا. إتكلم بشوية بشوية وأنا هافهمك. أنا عابزة إتكلم عربي على قد ما أقدر.

JOURNALIST:	How often do you jog per week?	inti bi-tigrii kaam marra fii-il-`usbuu-? انت بتجري كم مره في الاسبوع؟
MUNA:	Every day early in the morning.	kull yoom iSSubh badri. كل يوم الصبح بدري.
JOURNALIST:	Wow! (lit. Praise God). May God give you good health.	maa shaa` allaah, rabbina yiddiiki iS-Sihha. ما شاء الله. رينا يديكي الصحة.
MUNA:	Thank you.	shukran. شكراً.
JOURNALIST:	Are you married?	wi-haDritik mitgawwiza walla la`? وحضرتك متجوزة ولا؟
MUNA:	I am married and have a boy and a girl.	mitgawwizaa wi-`andi walad wi-bint. متجوزة وعندي ولد وبنت.
JOURNALIST:	Does the whole family practice a certain sport?	fiih ryaDa bi-tmarishaa il-`usra kullaha? فيه رياضة بتمارسها الأسرة كلها؟
MUNA:	We swim together twice a week.	ihna bi-n'uum ma'a ba'D marriteen kull `usbuu'. احنا بنعوم مع بعض مرتين كل اسبوع.
JOURNALIST:	What about football?	wi-`eeh akhbaar kurat il-qadam? وايه اخبار كرة القدم؟
MUNA:	My husband likes to watch the matches of Al-Ahly and Il-Zamalik but I am not interested in football. My kids and I like basketball.	goozii bi-yhibb yitfarrag `ala mats'haat il- `ahli w-il-zamaalik, lakin `ana mish muhtamma b-il-koora. جوزي ييحب يتفرج على ماتشات الأهلي والزمالك لكن انا مش مهتمة بالكرة. `ana w-il-`awlaad bi-nhibb kurat is-salla. انا والاولاد بنحب كرة السلة.
JOURNALIST:	Thanks for your time.	shukran `ala wa'tik. شكراً على وقتك.
MUNA:	You're welcome. Good-bye	`afwan, ma'a is-salaama. عفواً. مع السلامة.

rukub il-'agal w-il-sibaaha (il-'oom)
ركوب العجل والسباحة (العوام)
Bicycling and Swimming



yi-'uum
يعوم
swim



'agala
عجلة
bicycle



naDDaarit 'oom
نظارة عوم
goggles



maayooch
مايوه
swimming suit



hammagam shams
حمام شمس
sun bath



raaha
راحة
rest

huwa bi-yi'mil 'eeh?
هو يعمل إيه؟
What Is He Doing?

Exercise

Describe the following pictures, using the following sentences/verbs:

بيركب عجل / يتاخذ حمام شمس / يستريح شوية. (بيريح شوية) / بيعوم / يجري وراء البنت

1.



2.



3.



MEALS AND RESTAURANTS

al-wagabaat wa-al-maTaar'im

الوجبات والمطاعم



il-fiTaar w-il-ghada w-il-'aash'a

الفطار والغداء والعشاء

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

15

fiTaar maSri

فطار مصري

Traditional Egyptian Breakfast



The main item in an Egyptian breakfast is “fool,” also known as fava beans. It is an inexpensive dish that everyone can afford. A prepared full serving costs about two to three Egyptian pounds and will feed two people. Cooked fool is sold hot at special shops (mahallaat fuul wi Ta‘miyya) that only sell fool and falafel. After buying fool, put it in a container and season it with salt, pepper, and cumin. Then add vegetable oil and squeeze a fresh lemon if you like. Stir and mash the beans, then serve on a platter. Fool is eaten with the typical Egyptian staple food known as ‘eesh baladi (flat bread) with bran. You can combine fool with different foods, such as fried eggs.

Useful Words

fuul
فول
fava beans

zeet
زيت
oil

malh
ملح
salt

lamuun
ليمون
lemon

‘eesh baladi
عيش بلدي
baladi bread

mahall fuul
محل فول
Fool shop

Taba’
طبق
dish

yitabbil
يتبل
to season

yihris
يهرس
to mash

yi’addim
يقدم
to serve

beeD
بيض
eggs

yihuTT
يخط
to put / to place / to add

Muna is preparing breakfast for her family.

MUNA: What would you like for breakfast, honey?

tihibb taakul ‘eeh ‘ala il-fiTaar ya habiibi?
تحب تاكل ايه على الفطار يا حبيبتي؟

HANI: I'd like to have fool with oil and lemon. Mash it carefully, please.

ya reet fuul bi-il-zeet wi-il-lamoon wi-ihriissiih kuwayyis.
ياريت فول بالزيت والليمون. واهرسيه كويس من فضلك.

MUNA: Would you like me to add cumin to it?

tihibb ‘ahuTT kammuun?
تحب أحط كمون؟

HANI: That would be great.

ya reet!
ياريت!

MUNA: Do you want baladi bread (flat) or loaves?

‘aayiz ‘eesh baladi walla fiinu?
عايز عيش بلدي ولا فينو.

HANI:	Baladi for me and loaves for the kids.	baladi w-il-`awlaad fiinu. بلدي والأولاد فينو.
MUNA:	But the kids liked the baladi bread so much.	bass il-`awlaad habbu il-`ees/h il-baladi `awi. بس الأولاد حبوا العيش البلدي قوي.
HANI:	All right, as they wish.	khalaas `ala keefhum. خلاص على كيفهم.
MUNA:	I will make fool with oil for you and another one with eggs for me and the kids.	`ana ha-`mil-lak fuul b-iz-zeet wi-ha-`mil fuul b-il-beeD li-yya wi-l-il-`awlaad. أنا حاعم لك فول بالزيت وحاعم فول بالبيض ليّ ولالأولاد.
HANI:	Whatever pleases you.	`illi yirayyahkum. اللي يريحكم.
MUNA:	Will you drink tea or coffee?	ha-tishrab shaay walla `ahwa? حا نشرب شاي ولا قهوة؟
HANI:	Tea without sugar, dear.	shaay min gheer sukkar ya habiibtii. شاي. من غير سكريا حبيبتني.
MUNA:	Whatever you say, honey. (lit. At your command, you—the light of my eyes/eyesight)	`inta tu`mur ya nuur `inayya انت تأمر يا نور عيني!
HANI:	How sweet are your words. It is too much for me!	`eeh il-kalaam il-hilw da, ma`dars/h `ala kida! إيه الكلام الحلو ده. ما أقدرش على كده!
MUNA:	Here it is.	itfaDDal. اتفضل.
HANI:	Fool is so tasty. God bless your hands.	il-fuul Ti-`im `awi. tislam `iidik. الفول طعم قوي. تسلم إيدك.

taraabeezit is-sufra
ترايزة السفرة
The Table



il-ghada
الغداء
Lunch

The main meal of the day for Egyptians used to be lunch or dinner, but nowadays, most people who work during the day do not have time for a big meal at lunch. Usually they would have a quick lunch and enjoy a big meal in the evening. A typical light lunch for Egyptians would be a sandwich and a soft drink.



‘aayiz ‘aakul

عائز آكل...

I'd like to have a...



falafel sandwich

sandwits/ Ta‘miyya/ falaafil

سندوتش طعمية / فلافل

chicken sandwich

sandwits/ firaakh

سندوتش فراخ.

cheeseburger

haamburgar b-il-gibna

هامبورجر بالجبنه.

kabaab and kufta

kabaab wi-kufta

كباب وكفتة.

shrimp sandwich

sandwits/ gambarii

سندوتش جمبري.

min faDlak ‘iddiini kubbaay it

من فضلك إديني كُباية.

Please give me a glass (cup) of...

Coke®

kooka

كوكا

Water

mayya

مئة

Tea

shaay

شاي

Coffee

‘ahwa

قهوة

Juice

‘aSiir

عصير



Exercise

Match up the two columns.

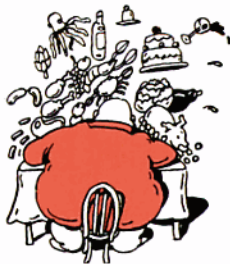
1. knife	فراخ	a.
2. chicken	سمك	b.
3. soup	فطار	c.
4. fish	عشاء	d.
5. juice	من غير سكر	e.
6. breakfast	بسكر	f.
7. lunch	غذاء	g.
8. dinner	سكينة	h.
9. with sugar	عصير	i.
10. without sugar	شورية	j.

il-'asha
العشاء
Dinner

If invited for a meal with an Egyptian Muslim family, do not ask for alcohol or pork. These items are religiously forbidden for Muslims (*haraam*). It is also rare to find a Christian Coptic family having wine or pork on the table. It is considerate to bring a small gift for your host (some fruits, chocolate, or a dish of traditional sweets such as *kunaafa* and *basboosa*, sold at sweet shops).

Compliments like *tislam`ideeki* (God bless your hands) to the lady who prepared the food are essential to show appreciation. If you are a vegetarian or a vegan, you must inform the family before your visit so that appropriate dishes can be prepared. Make sure your host understands what vegan means.

Most working-class Egyptians (farmers and laborers) cannot afford meat. So you have many vegetarians already sharing your lifestyle, if you are one. Normally, tea is served after the meal. However, you can ask for Turkish coffee, if such is available.



ANSWERS

1. h, 2. a, 3. f, 4. b, 5. i, 6. c, 7. g, 8. d, 9. f, 10. e

Useful Expressions

ti-`uul `eeh?
تقول ايه؟

What would you say...to somebody who serves you a meal or a drink?

tislam `iidik (f. sing.) تسلم إيدك.

tislam `iidak (m. sing.) تسلم إيدك.

What would you say while presenting tea to someone?

itfaDDali / itfaDDal

إنفضل / إنفضلي.

How should you call your wife?

habiibtí

حبيبتي.

How should you call your husband?

habiibi

حبيبي.

How do you praise an old lady's cooking?

il-`akl Ti'im `awi ya maama. tislam `iidik.

الأكل طعم قوي يا ماما. تسلم إيدك.

What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend's house?

sufra daayma

سفرة دايمة.

What answer do you expect?

b-il-hana w-*ish-shi*ifa

بالهناء والشفاء.



As the capital of the country, Cairo serves as a center for almost everything, including food. Restaurants range from local simple *fool* and *falafel* and *kushary* to Kentucky Fried Chicken and McDonald's. Five-star restaurants in downtown Cairo offer Asian, other Middle Eastern, and European food as well. However, you should eat at a local restaurant so you may enjoy the atmosphere, authenticity, and their wide array of offerings. Try *kebab* and *kufta* in *Al-Hussein* or *Sayyida Zaynab*. It is essential to give generous tips in restaurants, local ones in particular. Most of the waiters live on tips and have a small salary.

il-minyu min faDlak

المنيو من فضلك

The Menu, Please

The customer asks for a delicious meal.

iz-zibuun yuTlub wagba
laziiza.

الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

The menu, please.

il-minyu min faDlak.

المنيو من فضلك.



The waiter brings him the food on a tray.

il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-'akl 'ala
Siiniyya.

الجرسون يجيب له الأكل على
صينية.

At your service, Sir/Madam.

taht 'amrak ya-fandim.

تحت أمرك يا أفندم.

taht amrik ya madam.

تحت أمرك يا مدام.

Hani and Muna decided to have dinner in a local restaurant. They have been provided with the following menu. Read the menu and answer the questions below it.

qa'imat 'aTa'aam
قائمة الطعام
The Menu



shurba شورية Soup	
shurbit 'ads شورية عدس lentil soup	shurbit khuDaar شورية خضار vegetable soup

is-salaTa السلطة Salad		
salaTa khaDraa سلطة خضراء green salad	salaTit Tihiina سلطة طحينة tahini salad	baTaaTis ma'-liyya بطاطس مقليه french fries

il-khuDaar الخضار Vegetables	
muluukhiyya ملوخية Jew's mallow	sabaanikh سبانخ spinach

samak سمك Fish	
samak buuri بوري bourii fish	gambari جمبري shrimp

il-halawiyyaat الحلويات Dessert	
ruzz bi-laban رز بلبن rice pudding	mihallabi-ya مهلبية starch custard
ba' laawa بقلاوة baklava (baklava)	basbuusa بسبوسة basbousa (Egyptian semolina cake)

il-mashruubaat المشروبات Drinks	
myaah ma'daniyya مياه معدنية mineral water	miyaah ghaziyya مياه غازية soft drinks
shaay/' ahwa turki شاي / قهوة تركي tea/Turkish coffee	'aSiir burtu'aan عصير برتقال/مانجو juice (orange, mango)

il-lihuum اللحوم Meat	
kubaab wi-kufta كباب وكفته kebab/kufta	Daanii stiik شريحة لحمه (ضاني ستيك) sirloin steak

il-firaakh الفراخ Chicken	
firaakh mahs/iyya فراخ محشية stuffed chicken	firaakh mash/wiyya فراخ مشوية roast chicken

Exercise

Match the names of the dishes with the correct pictures.

بطاطس مقليه - شوربة - سلطة خضراء - سمك - فراخ مشوية -











Useful Expressions

The menu please.

il-minyu min faDlak.

المنيو من فضلك

At your service, Sir/Madam.

taht `amrak (s.m.) / amrik (s.f.) ya-fandim

تحت أمرك / أمرك يا أفندم

The customer asks for a delicious meal.

iz-zibuun yuTlub wagba laziiza.

الزبون يطلب وجبة لذيذة.

The waiter brings him the food on a tray.

il-garsoon bi-giib luh il-`akl `ala Siiniyya.

الجرسون يجيب له الأكل على صينية.



il-basbuusa
البسبوسة
Egyptian Semolina Cake



il-ba' laawa
البقلاوة
Baklava

il-hammaam feen min faDlak?
الحمام فين من فضلك؟
Where is the restroom, please?

After their meal Muna and Hani want to freshen up.

sayyidaat
سيدات
Ladies



rigaal
رجال
Men

AT THE STORE

fi il-mahal

في المحل



il-malaabis

الملابس
Clothing

il-ma'aasaat

المقاسات
Sizes

il-'alwaan

الالوان
Colors

17

broovit malaabis

بروفة ملابس
Trying on Clothes

yī'la'

يقلع

to take off

hiya bi-ti'la' fustaanha

هي بتقلع فستانها

She is taking off her dress.



yilbis

يلبس

to put on

huwa bi-yilbis 'amiiSuh

هو بيلبس قميصه

He is putting on his shirt.



In department stores in Egypt (e.g., Omar Afandy and Sidnawy), you may examine the articles with the help of the salespersons behind the counter. Ask them to show you an item or tell them that you want to try something on. When you have finally decided on your purchase, the salesperson will write you up and you must go to the cashier and pay there. The cashier will give you a receipt, which you should bring back to the original counter. Your purchase will be waiting for you there. In other shops, you can bargain for better prices.

malaabis ir-rigaał
ملابس الرجال
Men's Clothing



jaakit t' iil
جاكيت ثقيل
overcoat



hizaam
حزام
belt



gazma buut
جزمة بوت
boots



sharaab
شرااب
socks



mandiil
منديل
handkerchief



malaabis daakhiliyya
(kulut)
ملابس داخلية (كلت)
underpants



'amitS
قميص
shirt



karaavatta
كرافتة
necktie



tii sheert
تي شيرت
t-shirt



jaakit spoor
جاكيت سبور
sport coat



banTaloön jiinz
بنطلون جينز
pants



bulooavar
بلوفر
sweater



gwanti
جوانتي
gloves



burneeTa
برنيطة
hat



badla
بدلة
suit



shamsiyya
شمسية
umbrella

dilwa`ti`aadi il-
fatuura

دلوطني أدي الفاتورة.

And now, here is the
bill.



mihtaag`amiiS
`azra`?

محتاج قميص أزرق؟

Do you need a blue
shirt?



il-badla dii mazbuuTa
`aleek`awi

البدلة دي مطبوعة عليك
قوي.

This suit fits you well.



ti`mil`eeh lau Daa`it shanTit huduumak?

تعمل ايه لو ضاعت شنطة هدموك؟

What would you do if you lost your clothes?

Hani needs some clothes. Let's see if he is able to find help at the department store.

CLERK: Welcome. How can I help you?

`ahlan wa-sahlan. `ayy khidma?

اهلاً وسهلاً. أي خدمة؟

HANI: I lost my suitcase. I need new
clothes—a few pairs of
underwear, a white shirt, and a
tie.

shanTit hiduumii Daa`it wi-mihtaag hiduum
gidiida, wa ghayaraat daakhiliya, wa `amiiS `abyaD,
wa karavatta.

شنطة هدمومي ضاعت ومحتاج هدموم جديدة وغيارات
داخلية وقميص أبيض وكرافطة.

CLERK: And a suit, of course.

wi-badla Tab'an.

وبدلة طبعاً.

HANI: Yes, size 34 and shoes size 46.

`aywa ma'aas `arba'a wi-talaatiin, wi-gazma ma'aas
sitta wi-arbi'iin.

ايه مقاس 34 وجزمة مقاس 46.

CLERK: Here is the suit. You can try it
there.

itfaDDal il-badla. Ti`dar ti`mil broova hinaak!
اتفضل البدلة. تفدر تعمل بروفة هناك!

HANI: What do you think?

`eeh ra`yak?

إيه رأيك؟

CLERK: It fits you well. Let me bring you
a black belt that matches the suit
and shoes.

mazbuuTa `aleek`awi. khalliini `agiib hizaam iswid
yims/hi ma'a il-badla wil-gazma.
مطبوعة عليك قوي. خلييني اجيب حزام اسود يمشي
مع البدلة والجزمة.

HANI: Thank you very much.

mutashakkir giddan.

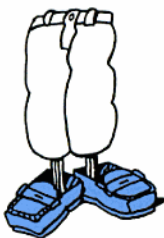
متشكر جداً.

il-'ahziyap
الأحذية
Shoes

waas'a 'awi

واسعه قوي

They are too large.



bi-tluu' fi rigli

بتلوء في رجلي

They are too wide
for me.



dayyi'a 'awi

ضيقة قوي

They are too tight.

bi-tiwgga' rigli

بتوجع رجلي

They pinch me (my
foot).



gazma kar'b 'aali

جزمة كعب عالي

high-heeled shoes



gazma bira' aba

جزمة برقبة

boots



gazma kaawits'h

جزمة كاوتش

sneakers

malaabis is-sayyidaat
ملابس السيدات
Women's Clothing

kulut 'aSfar

كلوت أصفر

yellow panties

kumbiin abyad

كومبين أبيض

white slip

sutyaan aSfar

ستيان أصفر

yellow bra

'iis/haarb azra' ghaami

إيشارب أزرق غامق

dark blue scarf

shanTit yadd suudaa

شنطة يد سوداء

black handbag

blooza khaDraa

بلوزة خضراء

green blouse

fustaan azra' faatih

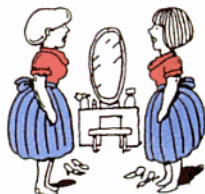
فستان أزرق فاتح

light blue dress

jiiba hamraa

جيبه حمراء

red skirt



MASCULINE	FEMININE	
`aSfar أصفر	Safra صفراء	yellow
`ahmar أحمر	hamra حمراء	red
akhDar أخضر	khadra خضراء	green
`iswid أسود	sooda سوداء	black
`azra أزرق	zar`a زرقاء	blue
`abyaD أبيض	beeDa بيضاء	white

Exercise

Translate the following sentences in the spaces provided.

_____	أفلق هدومي	أنا	1.
_____	نقلع جزمك	انت	2.
_____	نقلعي بنطلونك	انتِ	3.
_____	نقلعوا هدومكم	إنتو	4.
_____	يقلع بدلته	هو	5.
_____	نقلع فستانها	هي	6.
_____	يقلعوا برانيطهم	هم	7.
_____	نقلع هدومنا	إحنا	8.

ANSWERS

1. I take off my clothes.
2. You (s.m.) take off your shoes.
3. You (s.f.) take off your pants.
4. You (pl.) take off your clothes.
5. He takes off his suit.
6. She takes off her dress.
7. They take off their hats.
8. We take off our clothes.

il-ma'aasat
المقاسات
Sizes



Clothing sizes in Egypt follow the European system. You will need the table below to do the conversions.

MEN'S SIZES								
Shirts								
American size	17.5	17	16.5	16	15.5	15	14.5	14
European size	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36
Other clothes								
American size	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34
European size	58	56	54	52	50	48	46	44

WOMEN'S SIZES							
Blouses							
American size	44	42	40	38	36	34	32
European size	52	50	48	46	44	42	40
Other clothes							
American size		18	16	14	12	10	8
European size		46	44	42	40	38	36





mahallaat il-bi' aala wil-' aghziya (is-soobar maarkit)

محلات البقالة والأغذية (السوبر ماركت) Groceries and Food Stores (Supermarkets)

18

Shopping for food can be another interesting experience during your stay in Egypt. Here are some helpful words.

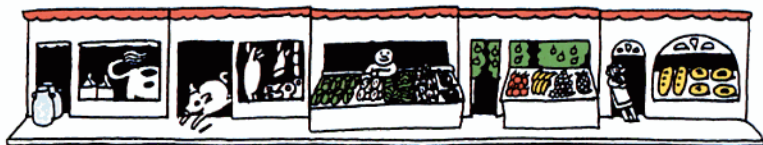
laban
لبن
milk

lahma
لحمة
meat

khuDaar
خضار
vegetables

fawaakih
فواكه
fruits

Makhhaz
مخبز
bakery



samak
سمك
fish

halwa
حلوى
candy

halawiyyaat wi- faTaayir
حلويات وفطائر
pastry

'aays krem
ايس كريم
ice cream

Khumuur
خمور
wine



Here is a list of vegetables and fruits you will see at a local vegetable and fruit market.

il-fawaakih الفواكه Fruit

mooz
موز
bananas

khookh
خوخ
peach

shammaam
شمام
cantaloupe

bar'uu'
برقوق
plums

baTTiikh
بطيخ
watermelon

'ananaas
أناناس
pineapple

burtu'aan
برتقان
orange

tuffaah
تفاح
apple

il-khuDaar
الخضار
Vegetables

bissilla
بصلة
peas
filfil 'akhDar
فلفل أخضر
green pepper

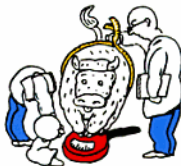
faSoolya
فاصوليا
green beans
khass
خس
lettuce

TamaaTim
طماطم
tomato
bitingaana
بتنجان
eggplant

khiyaar
خيار
cucumbers

koosa
كوسة
zucchini

al-'awzan wa al-maqaayis
الأوزان والمقاييس
Weights and Measures



to weigh

yiwzin
يوزن

weight

wazn
وزن

Egyptians use the metric system. Here are two tables with the equivalents.

WEIGHT EQUIVALENTS	
454 grams	one pound
227 grams	half a pound
28.35 grams	one ounce

LIQUID EQUIVALENTS	
0.473 liter	one pint
0.946 liter	one quart
3.785 liters	one gallon

lafit wara' twaalit
لفة ورق تواليت
a roll of toilet paper



'ilbit halawiyyaat
علبة حلويات
a box of candy



kiis sukkar (khamsa kiilo)
كيس سكر
(خمسة كيلو)
a bag of sugar



righiif 'eesh/ baladi
رغيف عيش بلدي
baladi bread (local
pita bread with bran)



kiilo baTaaTis
كيلو بطاطس
a kilogram of
potatoes



'izaazit nibiit
زجاجة نبيت
a bottle of wine



taZakkār
تذكر
Remember

min faDlak `iddiini
من فضلك إيديني

Please give me _____

min faDlak `iwzin li
من فضلك إوزن لي

Please weigh for me _____

How much?

bikaam
بكام

Do you have?

'andak
عندك

Exercises

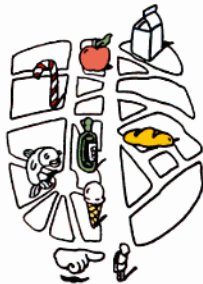
Translate the following questions and phrases.

1. _____ إوزن لي كيلو بطاطس.
2. _____ إديني كرتونة بيض.
3. _____ بكام كيلو اللبن؟
4. _____ بكام كيلو اللحمة؟
5. _____ عندك علبة شاي؟



suu' il-khuDaar
سوق الخضار
The Market

One place you should not overlook is the vegetable and fruit market. These have more fresh stocks of vegetables and fruits than the regular grocery stores, and they offer a feast of sights and smells. The local people are eager to sell their produce, and bargaining the prices in a local market is an art in itself and also a lot of fun. Sometimes the salesman will allow you to sample his goods to confirm quality.



ANSWERS

1. Weigh a kilo of potatoes (for me).
2. Give me a carton of eggs.
3. How much is a kilo of milk?
4. How much is a kilo of meat?
5. Do you have a pack (box) of tea?

‘izzaay ‘aruuh li...?
إزاي أروح ل...?
How do I go to...?

Exercises

Look at the map below. Hani is at the ice cream shop. Let's show him how to get the items in this order: (1) bread, (2) apples, (3) fish.



The following expressions will help:

Go straight ahead	‘imshii ‘ala Tuul إمشي على طول
Turn right	‘udkhul yimiin أدخل يمين
Turn left	‘udkhul shimaal أدخل شمال
Go across one street	‘addi ish-shaar‘ عدي الشارع
On your right	‘ala yimiinak على يمينك
On your left	‘ala shimaalak على شمالك
Second street on your right	taani shaari‘ yimiin ثاني شارع يمين
Third street on your left	taalit shaari‘ shimaal ثالث شارع شمال

Pass the intersection	‘addi it-taqaaTu’ عدي التقاطع
Ahead (in front of) you	‘uddamak قدامك
Turn your back to...	‘iddii DaHrak li إدي ظهرك ل...
You will find	tilaa’ii تلاقي
Fruit stand	kush/k fakha كشك فاكهة

1. How can he get from the ice cream shop to the bakery?

2. How can he get from the bakery to the fruit stand?

3. How can he get from the fruit stand to the fish market?

ANSWERS

1. أمشي على طول. عدي تقاطعيني. تلاقي المحبز
Amshi ‘ali طول. ‘addi it-taqaaTu. tilaa’ii
أشي على طول. عدي التقاطع. تلاقي المحبز.
2. إدي ظهرك للمخبز وعدي التقاطع. تلاقي كشك
Idi Dahrak li l-makbuz. ‘uddamak it-taqaaTu. tilaa’ii
إدي ظهرك للمخبز وعدي التقاطع. تلاقي كشك.
3. إدي ظهرك للمخبز وعدي التقاطع. تلاقي كشك
Idi Dahrak li l-makbuz. ‘uddamak it-taqaaTu. tilaa’ii
إدي ظهرك للمخبز وعدي التقاطع. تلاقي كشك.



An Egyptian drugstore is actually a pharmacy that carries mostly prescription medicine. However, you can buy shampoos, vitamins, and cosmetics there. Pharmacists speak English well, just like physicians, since all their classes at the schools of medicine and pharmacy were in English. Your prescriptions will be filled on the spot. However, it would be wise to bring a supply of your prescription medicines with you to Egypt as they may not be available there. Most pharmacies have a cosmetics counter and baby items too.

Let's take a look at some of the names for frequently needed items.

miraaya

مراية
mirrormish/T
مشط
combmaskara
مسكرة
mascara

furshit sha'r

فرشاة شعر
hairbrush`isree sha'r
سبراي شعر
hair spraymuzil Talaa' `azaafir
مزيل طلاء الأظافر
nail polish remover

furshit `asnaan

فرشاة أسنان
toothbrushma'guun `asnaan
معجون أسنان
toothpaste`ahmar shifaah (ruuj)
احمر شفاه (رؤج)
lipstick

qism mustahDaraat it-tagmiil
قسم مستحضرات التجميل
The Toiletries Section



MUNA: I need some face cream,
please.

`ana mihtaaga kireem wish' min faDlak.
انا محتاجة كريم وش من فضلك.

CLERK: Do you prefer a certain
brand?

bi-tfaDDalii noo' mu'ayyan?
بتفضلي نوع معين؟

MUNA:	Anything imported.	‘ayy haga mustawrada. اي حاجة مستوردة.
CLERK:	Here it is. We have all makeup items: lipstick, mascara, nail polish, and hair dyes.	itfaDDali. ‘andina kul mustalzamaat il-makyaaj, ruuj, maskara, Talaa` `zaafir, sabghit sha`r. اتفضللي. عندنا كل مستلزمات المكياج روج. مسكرة. طلاء. أظافر. صبغة شعر.
MUNA:	I want dark red lipstick and mascara as well.	‘aayza ruuj ahmar ghaami` wi-maskara kamaan. عايزه روج احمر غامق ومسكرة كمان.
	Do you have diapers for the baby?	fi ‘andak daayparz l-il-beebi? فيه عندك دايبرز للبيبي؟
CLERK:	Of course. What size?	Tab‘an kaam il-ma`aas? طبعاً كام المقاس؟
MUNA:	Three. I need talcum powder also.	talaata. wi ya reet budrit talk kamaan. ثلاثة وباريت بودرة تلك كمان.
CLERK:	We have everything. One moment.	kulluh mawguud. lahZa wahda. كله موجود. لحظة واحدة.
	<i>(After handing Muna what she needs, the clerk suggests:)</i>	
CLERK:	We have a marvelous collection of perfumes. They have just come from Paris.	‘andinaa tash/kiilit parfaanaat raa`i‘a lissa gaaya min bariis. عندنا تشكيلة بارفانات رائعة لِسّه جاية من باريس.
MUNA:	Thank you, not now.	mutshakkira. mish dilwa`tii. متشكّرة مش دلوقتِي.

ʿadawaat Daruuriyya
أدوات ضرورية
Necessary Items

Copy the names of these items in the spaces provided.

makanit hila'a a b-il-kahraba
ماكينة حلاقة
بالكهرباء
electric shaver



dyudurant
ديودورانت
deodorant



makanit hila'a a
ماكينة حلاقة
razor



'amwaas hila'a a
امواس حلاقة
razor blades



sagaayir
سجائر
cigarettes



wallaa'a
ولاعة
lighter



f-iS-Saydaliyya
في الصيدلية
At the Pharmacy

If you are sick and need some over-the-counter medicine, the following expressions will help. Just put the name of the illness or the symptom in the blank.



ana 'aayiz dawa li _____ . ana 'aayiza`as/tiri dawaa li _____ .

أنا عايز دواء ل _____ أنا عابزة أشتري دواء ل _____

I (s.m.) need some medicine for _____ . I (s.f.) want to buy medicine for _____ .

ʿuTn Tibbi
قطن طبي
tampons

muDDaad l-il-humuuDa
مضاد للحموضة
an antacid

kuhuul
كحول
alcohol

muTabhirr
مطهر
antiseptic

ʿaspiriin
اسبرين
aspirin

DammaaDaat
ضمادات
bandages

ʿuTn
قطن
cotton

ʿaTra l-il-ʿeen
قطرة للعين
eye drops

yuud
يود
iodine

tirmuumitr
ترمومتر
a thermometer



bard
برد
a cold

imsaak
امساك
constipation

kuhha nash/fa/ bi-balgham
كحة ناشفة/
بلغم
dry cough/phlegm

ishaal
إسهال
diarrhea

humma
حمى
a fever

SuDaac
صداع
a headache

dookha (ghathayaan)
دوخة (غثيان)
nausea

infilwanza
انفلونزا
the flu

sinaani bi-tiwga'ni
اسناني بتوجعني
a toothache

mi'diti (baTni) waga'ani
معدتي (بطني)
وجعاني
an upset stomach

Exercise

Match the Arabic names for some symptoms with their English equivalents.

صداع	1.	a. a cold
انفلونزا	2.	b. a fever
بطني وجعاني	3.	c. a headache
إمساك	4.	d. a toothache
إسهال	5.	e. constipation
برد	6.	f. a cough
كحة	7.	g. diarrhea
حمى	8.	h. nausea
اسناني بتوجعني	9.	i. flu
غثيان (دوخة)	10.	j. I have an upset stomach.

Exercise

Here is your shopping list. Can you translate the items into Arabic for the cashier?

1. an antacid	_____
2. alcohol	_____
3. an antiseptic	_____
4. bandages	_____
5. a thermometer	_____
6. shampoo	_____
7. deodorant	_____
8. face cream	_____
9. toothpaste	_____
10. rouge	_____

ANSWERS

1. حمض مضاد، 2. كحول، 3. مطهر، 4. ضمادات، 5. ميزان حرارة، 6. شامبو، 7. (مزيل الرائحة)، 8. دندورانت، 9. كريم وشم، 10. (الاحمر للشفاه) (رؤح)

Matching: 1. e., 2. i., 3. j., 4. e., 5. g., 6. a., 7. f., 8. b., 9. d., 10. h.



yikwi
يكوي
to iron

yinashshif
ينشف
to dry

yushTuf
يشطف
to rinse

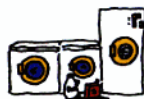
yighsil
يغسل
to wash

You may be able to have your shirts, blouses, and underwear washed at the hotel for a modest price. There will also probably be an ironing board and iron on your floor. Simply ask the maid. Or you may want to try out the laundromat and dry cleaner's.

mashuu' ghasiil
مسحوق غسيل
detergent



maghsala
مغسلة
laundromat



tarabeezit makwa
ترابيزة مكواة
ironing board



makwa
مكواة
iron



mugallif
مجفف
dryer



ghassaala kahruba-'iya
غسالة كهربائية
washing machine



Useful Expressions



You will probably want to use the laundry services of the hotel where you stay. These expressions may be useful.

Do you have a laundry service?

ʿandukum khidmit ghasiil malaabis?

عندكم خدمة غسيل ملابس؟

I have some clothes that need to be washed.

ʿandi shuwayyit huduum ʿaayza titghisil

عندي شوية هدموم عايزة تتغسل.

Please sew on this button.

mumkin tikhayyaTi li iz-zuraar da?

ممکن تخطي لي الزرار ده؟

Can you mend this sleeve?

mumkin tikhayaTi kumm il-ʿamiis da?

ممکن تخطي كمّ القميص ده؟

Can you iron this shirt?

mumkin tikwi li il-ʿamiis ?

ممکن تكوي لي القميص؟

Could you have my suit dry-cleaned?

mumkin tinaDDaf badliti b-il-bukhaar?

ممکن تنظف بدلتي بالخار؟

ʿiwʿa tinaDDafha b-il-mayya.

إوعي تنظفها بالمية.

Can you remove this stain?

mumkin tiziil il-buʿaa di ?

ممکن تزيل البقعة دي؟

Would you send the shirt to the iron shop?

mumkin tibʿat il-ʿamiis lil-makwagii ?

ممکن تبعث القميص للمكوي؟

Exercise

Now fill in the blanks using the words and expressions found above.

1. ممكن _____ لي _____
button sew on
2. ممكن _____ القميص _____
to the iron shop send
3. _____ تنظفها بالمية. نظفها _____
dry cleaning beware
4. عندي _____ على _____
remove it sleeve stain

ANSWERS

1. ممكن - لي - 2. ممكن - القميص - 3. تنظفها بالمية - نظفها - 4. عندي - على -

shakaawi
شكاوي
Complaints



Hani sent his clothes to the hotel laundromat. He had never had a problem before, but this time there is a problem.

First, study the following expressions:

I am going to complain to the manager.

ha-s/tiki l-il-mudiir
ها شتكي للمدير.

Are you kidding me? (When someone takes your complaint lightly.)

inta ha-thazzar ma'aaya
انت ها تهزر معايا؟

Do you hear me?

inta saami' ?
انت سامع؟

The shirt is scorched (burned).

il-'amiiS mahruu'
القميص محروق.

Trust me, the problem will be solved.
(lit.: Put a summer watermelon in your stomach.)

huTT fi baTnak baTTiikha Seefi.
حط في بطنك بطيخة صيفي.

What color are they, sir?

lunhum `eeh ya fandim?
لونهم ايه يا أفندم؟

Read the following dialogue between Hani and the laundromat clerk, and answer the questions that follow.

- هاني (HANI) الو...المغسلة.
 الموظف (CLERK) تحت أمرك يا أفندم.
 هاني انتو باعتين ملابس داخلية حريمي ليه؟
 الموظف يمكن بتوع المدام يا أفندم؟
 هاني لا منش بتوعها. وكمان فين شراباتي.
 الموظف لونهم ايه يا أفندم؟
 هاني واحد احمر وواحد اخضر.
 الموظف عندنا ابيض. ينفع يا أفندم؟
 هاني انت ها تهز معايا. لو ماجاتش الحاجة في
 خلال نص ساعة، ها شتكي للمدير، انت سامع؟
 الموظف إن شاء الله هانلاقبها يا أفندم. حظ في بطنك
 بطيخة صيفي.
 هاني كمان القميص محروق!
 الموظف نشترى واحد جديد يا أفندم.



Questions

1. What mistake did the laundromat make?
2. What are the colors of Hani's socks?
3. What did Hani threaten to do if his clothes did not show up in half an hour?
4. What did the clerk suggest as a way to compensate Hani for his scorched shirt?

Check the English translation below.

ANSWERS

HANI:	Alu, dry cleaning.
CLERK:	At your service sir.
HANI:	Why did you send me a lady's underwear?
CLERK:	Probably they are your wife's.
HANI:	No, they are not hers.
CLERK:	What are their colors, sir?
HANI:	One is red and the other is green.
CLERK:	We have white. Is it okay with you?
HANI:	Are you kidding me? If my stuff is not here within half an hour, I will complain to the manager. You hear me?

bitaari / bitaari
بتاعي / بتوعي
Mine

Another way of showing possession in Egyptian Arabic, in addition to using possessive pronouns, is through the use of the word بتاع ("belonging to"), to which possessive pronouns are attached. (ت) is added to بتاع when the object it refers to is a singular feminine بتاعي (bitaa'ti). بتاع changes to بتوع if the object is plural (masculine or feminine).



MY+NOUN		
الكتاب بتاعي	كتابي my book	My book (m. sing.)
المكتبة بتاعي	مكتبتي my library	My library (f. sing.)
الكتب بتوعي	كتبي my books	My books (pl.)

بتاع MORE PRONOUNS WITH بتاع		
This is mine	ده بتاعي	انا
This is yours (s.m.)	ده بتاعك	انت
This is yours (s.f.)	ده بتاعكِ	انتِ
This is yours (pl.)	ده بتاعكم	انتو
This is his	ده بتاعه	هو
This is hers	ده بتاعها	هي
This is theirs	ده بتاعهم	هم
This is ours	ده بتاعنا	إحنا



kuwafeer sayyidaat

صالون حلاقة / كوافير سيدات
Barber Shop Beauty Salon

21

kuwafeer sayyidaat
كوافير سيدات
Beauty Salon

sha'ra
شقرء
blond



samra
سمراء
brunette



'uSayyar
قصير
short



Tawil
طويل
long



sha'r
شعر
hair



fursha
فرشء
brush



sprey l-ish-sha'r
سبراي
للشعر
hairspray



yiliff'ish-sha'r
يلف الشعر
set



shambu
شامبو
shampoo



ma'aSS
مقص
scissors



masaage l-il-wish
مساج لئوش
facial
massage



maaniikeer
مانيكير
manicure



tassriha
تسريءة
hairdo



mugaffif lish-sha'r
مجفف
للشعر
hair dryer



roolo
رولو
rollers



Here are some useful expressions for the beauty parlor. Study them, then answer the questions that follow.

I'd like an appointment tomorrow.

‘aayza ma’aad bukra
عايزة ميعاد بكره.

Could you blow-dry my hair?

mumkin tinashshif sha’ri bis-sishwaar
ممکن تنشيف شعري بالسشوار.

Could you cut and set my hair?

mumkin tu’uSS wi-tliff sha’ri
ممکن تقص وتلف شعري؟

I need a color rinse.

‘aayza ‘aSbugh sha’rii
عايزة أصبغ شعري

Cut it shorter, please.

‘aSSar shuwayya min faDlak
قصر شوية من فضلك.

Leave it long, please.

siibuh Tawiil min faDlak
سيبه طويل من فضلك.

‘aSSa قصة Haircut

Muna decided to go to a beauty shop.



HAIRDRESSER: What would you like to do
(with your hair) today?

tihbibii ni’mil ‘eeh in-naharda?
تحبي نعمل ايه النهارده؟

MUNA: I'd like to wash my hair, have
a haircut, and set my hair.

‘aayza ‘aghsil sha’rii wi-‘a’uSS wi ba‘deen
‘aliff’ sha’rii.
عايزة اغسل شعري واقص وبعددين ألف شعري.

HAIRDRESSER: Would you like a manicure,
madam?

tihbibii ni’mil maniikeer madam?
تحبي نعمل مانيكير مدام؟

MUNA:	No, not today.	la` mish in-naharda. لا مش النهارده.
HAIRDRESSER:	Would you like to dye your hair?	tihibbi nuSbugh تحبي نصبغ؟
MUNA:	Good idea. Make it dark black.	fikra kuwayyasa. فكرة كويسة . أصبغ أسود غامق.
HAIRDRESSER:	OK.	`ookec. أوكي
<i>(After he is finished.)</i>		
HAIRDRESSER:	What do you think, madam?	`eeh ra`yik ya madaam? إيه رأيك يا مدام؟
MUNA:	Oh God! What is this ugly color?	ya kharaabi! `eeh il-loon il-wihish da. يا خرابي ! إيه اللون الوحش ده.
HAIRDRESSER:	Don't worry, madam. I can make it blond (lit. yellow) if you like.	wa-laa yihimmik ya madaam. nighayyaruh `aSfar lau tihibbi. ولا يهملك يا مدام. نغيره أصفر لو تحبي.



Saaloon il-hilaa'a
صالون الحلاقة
Barber Shop



hal'aa'
حلاق
barber



yihla'
يحلّق
shave



yihla' li-nafsu
يحلّق لنفسه
shave oneself



muus hilaa'a
موس حلاقة
razor



shanaab
شَنَاب
moustache



'asarrāh sha'ri
اسْرَحْ شَعْرِي
to comb/brush
one's own hair



yu'uss
يُقَصِّص
cut



yisarrāh
يَسْرَحْ
he combs/
brushes



Useful Phrases

Here are some useful expressions for the barbershop.

Would you like to cut it short ?

tihibb ti' aSSar?
تَحِبُّ تَقْصُرُ؟

Shorten the back and leave it long in the front.

`aSSar min wara, wi siibuh Tawil min `uddaam
قَصِّرْ مِنْ وَرَاءَ. وَسَيِّبُهُ طَوِيلَ مِنْ أَدْنَاهُ.

Can I shampoo first?

mumkin nighsil bish-shaambuu il-`awwil?
مُمْكِنُ نَغْسِلُ بِالشَّامْبُو الْأَوَّلِ؟

Good idea.

`ahsan barDu.
أَحْسَنُ بَرْدُهُ.

Hani needs a haircut. He is at the front desk in the hotel lobby.

HANI: Do you have a good barbershop in the hotel?

Andukum Saloon hilaa`a kuwayyis f-il-fundu`?
عِنْدَكُمْ صَالُونُ حِلَالَةٍ كَوَيِّسٍ فِي الْفُنْدُقِ؟

HOTEL CLERK: Of course, sir.

Tab` an ya afandim.
طَبْعًا يَا أَفَنْدَم.

HANI: Do I need to wait long?

laazim astanna kittir?
لَا زَمَ اسْتَنْتَى كَثِيرًا؟

HOTEL CLERK:	I do not think so.	ma aftikirs/h ما افتكيرش.
<i>(At the barber's)</i>		
BARBER:	Welcome. Do you want a shave or a haircut?	ahlan wa sahlan, da'n walla shar? أهلاً وسهلاً. ذفن ولا شعر؟
HANI:	I'd like a haircut.	sha'r bass. شعر بس.
BARBER:	Would you like to cut it short?	tihibb ti' aSSar? تحب تقصر؟
HANI:	Short in the back and long in the front.	`aSSar min wara, wi siibuh Tawiil min `uddaam قصر من وراء وسببه طويل من قدام.
BARBER:	May I shampoo first?	mumkin nighsil b-ish-shambu il-awwil? ممکن نغسل بالشامبو الأول؟
HANI:	Good idea.	aHSan barDu. أحسن برضه.
<i>(After cutting his hair)</i>		
BARBER:	Is this a good length?	iT-Tuul da kuwayyis? الطول ده كويس؟
HANI:	Good, but make it a little shorter on the sides.	kuwayyis, laakin aSSar il-gawaanib shuwayya. كويس لكن قصر الجوانب شوية.
BARBER:	Would you like to cut the sideburns?	tihibb aShiil lak is-sawaalif? تحب أشيل لك السوالف؟
HANI:	No, no, don't do that. Only make them shorter.	la', la', iw'a ti'mil kida. `aSSarhum bass. لا. لا إوعى تعمل كده. قصرهم بس.
BARBER:	OK. Would you like to comb your hair straight back?	haaDir, tihibb tisarrah sha'rak la-wara? حاضر. تحب تسرح شعرك لوراء.
HANI:	No, I have a part on the left.	la', ba-fru' min ish-shimaal. لا بافرق من الشمال.
BARBER:	Would you like hairspray?	tihibb spreey sha'r? تحب سبراي شعر؟

HANI:	No, thanks. How much do I owe you?	la' shukran. il-hisaab kaan? لا شكرًا. الحساب كام؟
BARBER	Just thirty pounds.	talatiin gineeh bass. ثلاثين جنيه بس.

Exercise

Translate the following sentences into Arabic.

- How much do I owe you? _____
- No, no, don't do that. _____
- Is this a good length? _____
- I do not think so. _____

ANSWERS

4. لا شكرًا. الحساب كام؟
3. لا، لا، لا تفعل ذلك.
2. هل هذا طوله جيد؟
1. أنا لا أعتقد ذلك.



kushk il-garaayid

كشك الجرائد The Newsstand

al-adawaat al-maktabiyya wa-mustalzamaat al-makaatib

الأدوات المكتبية ومستلزمات المكاتب
Stationery Goods, Office Supplies

22

kushk il-garaayid

كشك الجرائد The Newsstand

English-language newspapers from overseas and Egypt's number one English language newspaper, *Al-Ahram Weekly*, are available at the newsstands in major hotels. You can also buy *Cairo Times* and *Egypt Today* from downtown newsstands. Egyptian post offices sell stamps, envelopes, and money orders only. If you need postcards or maps, you will have to get them in bookstores.



sagaayir
سجائر
cigarettes



Tawaabi
طوابع
stamps



magalla
مجلة
magazine



(gurmaan) gariida
جريدة (جرائد)
newspaper



kuruut
كروت
postcards

Hani is looking for newspapers in English. He has the following conversation with the salesman in a newsstand.

HANI: Do you have newspapers in English, please?

‘andak garaayid b-il-ingiliizi min faDlak?
عندك جرائد بالانجليزي من فضلك؟

CLERK: Yes. I have *Al-Ahram Weekly*, *The New York Times*, *Time Magazine*, and *Newsweek* as well.

‘away, ‘andi il- *Ahram Weekly* wi-‘andi *New York Times* wi-‘andii magallit il-*Time* il- ‘amriikiya w-il-*Newsweek* kamaan.

أيوه عندي الأهرام ويكلي وعندي نيويورك تايمز وعندي مجلة التايم الأمريكية والنيوزويك كمان.

HANI:	Excellent. Give me <i>Al-Ahram Weekly</i> and <i>Newsweek</i> .	mumtaaz, `iddiini il- <i>Ahram Weekly</i> w-il- <i>Newsweek</i> . ممتاز. إيديني الأهرام ويكلي والنيوزويك.
CLERK:	Here they are. Do you like historical ("Pharaonic") postcards?	itfaDDal, tihibb kuruurt far'oonii? إنفضل، تحب كروت فرعوني؟
HANI:	Show me what you have.	warriini `illi `andak. وريني اللي عندك.
CLERK:	Abul hool (the sphinx), Saqqara, Abusinbil (the temple), and the pyramids.	`abu il-hool, sa'aara, abu-sunbul, il-'ahraam. أبو الهول، سقارم، أبو سنبل، الأهرام.
HANI:	I like them. I will take them all.	hilwiin ha-s/htriikum kulluhum. حلوين حاشترهيم كلهم.
CLERK:	Here it is. You owe me 24 pounds, only.	itfaDDal, il-hisaab `arbafa wi-'ishriin gineeh bass. اتفضل، الحساب 42 جنيه بس.
HANI:	Here is the money. Do you have stamps?	itfaDDal, `andak Tawaabi? اتفضل، عندك طوابع؟
CLERK:	Unfortunately, no. You can get them at this bookstore next door.	la` l-il-'asaf, ha-tlaa`i f-il-maktaba `illi ganbina di. لا للأسف، ها تلاقي في المكتبة اللي جنبنا دي.
HANI:	Thanks.	shukran. شكراً.
CLERK:	You are welcome.	`afwan. عفواً.

f-il-maktaba
في المكتبة
At the Stationery Store

Here are some of the items you might want to purchase at the stationery store.

`alam gaaf
قلم جاف
 pen



zarf (zuruuf)
ظرف
(ظروف)
 envelope



`alam ruSaaS
قلم
رصاص
 pencil



noota
نوتة
 notebook



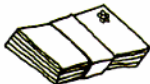
kheeT
خيطة
 string



seelootip
سيلوتيب
 transparent
 tape



ruzmit wara'
رزمة ورق
 writing paper



karrasa
كراسة
 writing pad





khan il-khaliili
خان الخليلي
Khan il-Khalily

Khan il-Khalily is considered the most important souvenir market in Cairo. The market was built in 1382, in the heart of the Islamic Cairo area. You can find many different types of souvenirs in Khan il-Khalily.



Mother of pearl box
صندوق صدف (مجوهرات)



Queen Nefertiti papyrus.
الملكة نفرتيتي على ورق بردي



Porcelain vase
فازة فرعونى بورسليين

Hani visits a souvenir shop in Khan il-Khalily. Notice how he bargains with the clerk.

HANI:	Peace be upon you.	salaamu `aleekum سلام عليكم.
CLERK:	And upon you <i>khawaaga</i> (foreigner).	wi `aleekum is-salaam yaa khawaaga. وعليكم السلام يا خواجه.
HANI:	I am not a <i>khawaaga</i> ! I am Egyptian like you.	khawaagit `ceh! anaa maSrii zayyak. خواجه ايه! انا مصري زيّك.
CLERK:	Welcome. We have the best souvenirs in Egypt.	ahlan wa sahlán. `andinaa ahsan suuviniir fii maSr. أهلاً وسهلاً . عندنا أحسن سوفونير في مصر.
HANI:	Do you have papyrus?	`andak wara` bardii عندك ورق بردي؟

CLERK:	Of course, and statues of Nefertiti and Tutankhamen.	Tab'an wi tamaasiil li-nivertiitii wi qinaa' tuut 'ankh amuun. طبعاً وتماثيل لنفرتيتي وقناع توت عنخ امون.
HANI:	I like this historical ("Pharaonic") vase.	anaa 'agbaanii il-vaaza il-far'uunii dii. أنا عجباني الفازة الفرعوني دي.
CLERK:	It is for you. Its price is only 150 pounds.	maa tighlaash 'aleek. bimiyya wi khamsiin gineeh bass. ما تغلاش عليك. بمية وخمسين جنيه بس.
HANI:	Too much. I will only take it for 100.	haraam 'aleek, ha-khudhaa bimiit gineeh bass. حرام عليك . حاخذها بمية بس.
CLERK:	It's a deal. I have a mother-of-pearl box for madam's jewelry.	halaal 'aleek, 'andii sanduu' SaDaf li-mugaw-haraat il-madaam. حلال عليك . عندي صندوق صدف لمجوهرات المدام.
HANI:	Show me.	warriinii وريني
CLERK:	There are small, medium, and big sizes.	fiih hagn Sughayyar wi mutawassit wi kibiir. فيه حجم صغير ومتوسط وكبير.
HANI:	How much is the big one?	bikam il-kibiir? بكام الكبير؟
CLERK:	This one is for 250 pounds.	da ba'a bimiteen wi khamsiin gineeh. ده بقى بميتين وخمسين جنيه.
HANI:	I will take it for 150 pounds.	ha-khudh bimiyyah wi khamsiin حاخذه بمية وخمسين.
CLERK:	No, impossible. Make it 200 pounds.	la' mish mumkin. khallihaa miteen gineeh. لامش ممكن . خليه متين جنيه.
HANI:	Fine. Here is the money.	maashii. itfaDDal il-filuus. ماشي. اتفضل الفلوس.
CLERK:	Thank you. Do you need anything else?	shukran. mish 'aayiz haaga taaniia. شكراً. مش عايز حاجة ثاني.
HANI:	No, thanks. This is enough.	la' shukran. kida kifaaya. لا شكراً. كده كفاية.

Exercise

Write the Arabic names of the following souvenirs.

1. Mother of pearl box _____
2. Queen Nefertiti papyrus _____
3. Porcelain vase _____



mahall il-muusiiqaa
محل الموسيقى
The Record Store

shirīT viidiioo
شريط فيديو
video cassette



sii dii
سي دي
CD (compact
disc)



muusiqaa sha'bi-ya
موسيقى
شعبية
folk music



muusiqaa klaasiik
موسيقى
كلاسيك
classical music



raadyoo
راديو
radio



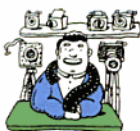
tiliivizyoon
تلفزيون
television



ANSWERS

1. (صندوق خزف) - Porcelain vase
2. ورق نفرتيتي على بوق - Queen Nefertiti papyrus
3. قاعة فروع متحف - Mother of pearl box

mahall ittaSwiir
محل التصوير
Photo Shop



yiTba*
يطبع
to print



baTTari-ya
بطارية
battery



dividi pleeyar
ديفيدي بلاير
DVD player



laptup
لابتوب
laptop computer



kamiraa
كاميرا
camera



kamiraa viidyoo
كاميرا فيديو
video camera



kumpyuutar
كمبيوتر
computer



At the photo shop Muna wants to buy a memory card and batteries for her digital camera.

MUNA: I want batteries for my digital camera.

‘ayza baTTariyyaat lil- kamiraa il-dijital.
عايزه بطاريات للكاميرا الديجيتال.

CLERK: How many megapixels is your camera?

il-kamira bita'tik kaam piksil?
الكاميرا بناعتك كام ميغابيكسل؟

MUNA: Eight.

tamanya.
ثمانية.

CLERK: Here are the batteries for the digital camera.

wi`aadi baTTariyyaat il-dijital.
وادي بطاريات الديجيتال.

MUNA: Do you have a memory card?
I mean "kart zakira."

‘andak mimori kard ? `a` Sud kart zakira.
عندك ميموري كارد؟ أقصد كارت ذاكرة.

CLERK: Of course we have it. How many megabytes?

‘andina Tab'an. kaam migabayits ?
عندنا طبعاً. كام ميغابايت؟

MUNA: Five hundred and twelve.

khumsmiyya wi-itnashar.

خمسمية و إتناشر.

CLERK: Here is the card. Thus, the cost is 400 pounds.

itfaDDali il-kart. il-hisaab kida yib'aa rub'miit gineeh.

إتفضلي الكارت. الحساب كده يبقى ٤٠٠ جنيه.

MUNA: Here it is.

itfaDDal.

اتفضل.

CLERK: Thank you.

s/hukran.

شكراً

Look at the following pictures and write their names in the spaces provided.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



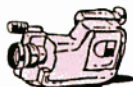
6.



7.



8.



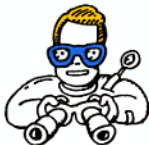
عائز
Wanting with عائز

The word عائز is used in Egyptian Arabic to express the equivalent of the English verb "to want":

He wants	‘aayiz	هو عائز
She wants	‘aayza	هي عائزه
They want	‘aayziin	هم عائزين
You, m.s., want	‘aayiz	انت عائز
You, f.s., want	‘aayza	انت عائزه
You, pl., want	‘aayziin	هم عائزين
I want	‘aayiz	انا عائز
We want	‘aayziin	إحنا عائزين

ANSWERS

1. عائز (wanting) 2. عائز (wanting) 3. عائز (wanting) 4. عائز (wanting) 5. عائز (wanting) 6. عائز (wanting) 7. عائز (wanting) 8. عائز (wanting) 9. عائز (wanting) 10. عائز (wanting)



‘ikhSaa’ii baSariyyaat
اخصائي بصريات
optician



naDDaara
نظارة
glasses



shambar
شمبر
frame



‘adasaat laaSiqa
عدسات لاصقة
contact lenses

fi mahall in-naDDaraat
في محل النظارات
At the Optician's



Read the following dialogue.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| HANI: | My glasses are broken. Can you fix them please? | naDDaartii inkasarit. Mumkin tiSSallahha min faDlak?
نظارتني انكسرت. ممكن تصلّحها من فضلك؟ |
| OPTICIAN: | The lens or the frame? | il-‘adasaat wallaa ish- shambar?
العدسات ولا الشمبر. |
| HANI: | The frame is twisted and one of the lenses is broken. | ish-shambar it‘awag wi fihi ‘adasa maksuura.
الشمبر انعوج وفيه عدسة مكسورة. |
| OPTICIAN: | Do you have the prescription for the glasses? | ma‘aak kas/hf naDDara?
معاك كئشف نظارة؟ |

HANI:	What do you mean? I have the lens measurements.	ya'nii `eeh? ma'aaya ma'aas il-`adasaat يعني إيه؟ معايا مقاس العدسات.
OPTICIAN:	This is exactly what I want.	bizzabT, hu-wa da il-maTluub. بالظبط. هو ده المطلوب.
<i>(Hani hands the measurement to the optician.)</i>		
OPTICIAN:	You can come tomorrow to pick them up.	ti`dar tiigii bukra taakhudhum تقدر تيجي بكرة تاخذهم.
HANI:	What time?	issa'a kaam? الساعة كام؟
OPTICIAN:	Same time (as now).	Zayyi dilwa`ti kida زي دلوقت كده.
HANI:	Thanks. Good-bye.	shukran ma'a issalama شكراً مع السلامة.
OPTICIAN:	Good-bye.	allaah yisallimak. الله يسلمك.

taSliih al-ahzi-ya' il-gizam
تصليح الأحذية / الجزم
Shoe Repair



rubaaT gazma
رباط جزمة
shoelace



na`l
نعل
insole



shibshib
شيبشيب
slippers



gazma
جزمة
shoes

All around town you are likely to see tiny shoeshine and shoe-repair booths. At the booths you can ask for minor repairs. For major repairs, you should bring your shoes or boots to the shoe-repair shops.

MUNA:	Can you repair my shoes, please?	mumkin tiSaallah gazmitti min faDlak? ممکن تصلح جزمتي من فضلك؟
COBBLER:	What is wrong with them?	malhaa? fiihaa `eeh? مالها؟ فيها إيه؟

MUNA:	The heels are broken.	il-kaʿb itkasar. الكعب اتكسر.
COBBLER:	Please sit down. I will fix them in ten minutes.	itfaDDalii istirayyahii ʿashar da`aayi'. Wi anaa haSSalahhaa lik إتفضلي استريحي ١٠ دقائق. وانا هصلحها لك.
MUNA:	Thanks.	s/hukran شكراً.
COBBLER:	You're welcome.	ʿafwan عفواً.

Go over the material for the optician and shoe repair shops. Then see if you can express yourself in the following emergency situations.

1. You have broken your eyeglasses. Ask if they can be repaired.

2. Explain that you have broken a lens and the frame.

3. Tell your optician that you don't have a spare pair of glasses.

4. You have broken your heel. Tell the shoemaker what you need.

ANSWERS

1. ممكن تصليح نعلاني.
2. النعلاني، ارجو عيونه عديسة مكملة.
3. ما عندي نظارة بديلة.
4. الكعب اتكسر.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

khadamaat asaasiya

خدمات أساسية



al-bank

البنك

The Bank

25

al-'umla
العملة
Currency

The Egyptian pound (جنيه, *gineeih*) is divided into 100 piasters. One piaster is قرش ('irsh). Here are the different denominations of the Egyptian pound.



quarter of a pound (25 piasters)

rub' gineeh

ربع جنيه

half a pound (50 piasters)

nuSS gineeh

نص جنيه

5 pounds

khamisa gineeh

خمسة جنيه

10 pounds

'ashara gineeh

عشرة جنيه

20 pounds

'ishriin gineeh

عشرين جنيه

50 pounds

khamsiin gineeh

خمسين جنيه

100 pounds

miit gineeh

مئة جنيه

200 pounds

miteen gineeh

ميتين جنيه

Exercise

How much is each of the following bank notes?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

ANSWERS

1. 50 pounds 2. 100 pounds 3. 50 piasters (a half pound)

izzaay'
إِزَاي'
How to...



yighayyar 'umla
يَغْيَر (عملة)
exchange (currency)



si'ra al-istibdaal
سِعْر الاسْتِبْدَال
rate of exchange



yidfa'
يَدْفَع
pay



yimDii
يَمْضِي
sign



yif-tah hisaab
يَفْتَح حِسَاب
open an account



yi'mil wadi'a
يَعْمَل وَدِيعَة
make a deposit



yis-hab
يَسْحِب
make a withdrawal

Hani is at the bank located in his hotel. He needs to exchange some money.

HANI:	May I exchange 100 dollars please?	mumkin aghayyar khumsniit duulaar amriikii مُمْكِن أَغْيَر خُمْسِيَّة دُولَار أَمْرِيكِي.
TELLER:	May I see your passport, please?	mumkin ilbaspoor min faDlak مُمْكِن الْبَاسْپُور مِنْ فَضْلَك؟
HANI:	Of course. Here it is.	Tab'an itfaDDal طَبْعاً إِنْفَضَل
TELLER:	Do you want the money (them) in tens, twenties, or fifties (denominations)?	'aayiz-hum 'as/haraat walla 'ishriinaat walla khamshiinaat عَايِزُهُمْ عَشْرَات وَتَلَا عَشْرِيْنَات وَتَلَا خُمْسِيْنَات؟
HANI:	Hundreds, please.	miyyaat min faDlak مِئَات مِنْ فَضْلَك.
TELLER:	Here they are. Count them carefully before you leave.	itfaDDal ilmablagh. 'idduh ku-wayyis abl maa tims'hi اتْفَضَل الْمِبْلَغ. عِدْهُ كَوَيْس قَبْل مَا تَمْشِي.

HANI: Of course. The sum is exact.

Daruurii. ilmablagh mazbuuT
ضروري. المبلغ مضبوط.

TELLER: Good-bye.

ma'assalaama
مع السلامة.

HANI: Good-bye.

allaah yisallimak
الله يسلمك.

Exercise

Now look at the pictures and say the words aloud. Then write them in the blanks provided.



1. _____ 2. _____



3. _____ 4. _____



5. _____

ANSWERS

1. كتاب 2. نقود 3. اسم 4. رجل 5. سيارة

Moving to the Past with كان

Read the following short dialogue between someone who wants to exchange Egyptian pounds for dollars at a local bank. Notice how the clerk uses كان.

CLIENT:	Do you have dollars?	‘andukum dularaat عندكم دولارات.
CLERK:	We had them yesterday.	kaan ‘andinaa `imbaarih كان عندنا إمبراح.
CLIENT:	What do you mean by “We had”?	tu`Sud `eeh bikaan ‘andinaa ؟ قصد ايه ب “كان عندي”
CLERK:	It means we were exchanging dollars yesterday and they are gone.	ya`nii kunna binghayyar dulaar `imbaarih wikhiliS يعني كنّا بنغيّر دولار إمبراح وخِلص.

كان (in different conjugations) is used to “move” the time of an event or a situation to the past, as shown in the following examples:

He had	كان عنده	He has	عنده
I had (with me)	كان معايا	I have	معايا
I was tired	كنت تعبّان	I am tired	أنا تعبّان
It was necessary, ought to	كان لازم	It is necessary that, must	لازم

When كان is followed by a verb in the imperfect, both كان and the following verb are conjugated for person and the combination is translated in the simple past or the past progressive:

I knew, I used to know.....كُنْتُ أَعْرِفُ

I was working, I used to work.....كُنْتُ أَشْتَغَلُ

I have been disconnected.	il-khaTT in`aTa` الخط انقطع.
Don't hang up.	maa ti` filsh it-tilifoon مانتفليس التليفون.
Hello, may I speak to Hassan?	`aloo mumkin akallim hasan? ألو. ممكن أكلّم حسن؟
telephone book	daftar it-tilifoonaat دفتر التليفونات.
Dial the number.	`uTlub ir-raqam اطلب الرقم.
The line is busy.	il-khaTT mas/hghuul الخط مشغول.
Hello, this is Fatima.	`aloo faTma ma`aak ألو. فاطمة معاك.
pay telephone	tilifoon bil `umla تليفون بالعملة.
Lift the receiver.	irfa` issammaa `a إرفع السّقاعة.
I can barely hear you.	`anaa sany`ak bil`afya أنا سامعك بالعافية.

fi kush/k itilifog
في كشك التليفون
At the Telephone Booth



Useful Phrases and Questions

HANI	Hello! Hello! May I speak to Fatima, please?	Aloo aloo mumkin `akallim faTma min faDlak ممکن اکلم فاطمة من فضلك؟
A VOICE:	I can barely hear you. Please speak louder.	anaa sam`ak bil`afya أنا سامعك بالعافية. mumkin ti`allii Sootak min faDlak ممکن تعلّي صوتك من فضلك؟
HANI:	I'd like to speak to Fatima.	mumkin `akallim faTma ممکن اکلم فاطمة.
A VOICE:	You have the wrong number.	innimra ghalaT النمرة غلط.
HANI:	Sorry.	`aasif آسف.

Exercise

Match the Arabic sentences with the English equivalents.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. May I speak to Fatima please? | a. ممكن تطلب لي الرقم ده من فضلك؟ |
| 2. I can barely hear you. | b. الخط مشغول. |
| 3. Please speak louder. | c. فيه تليفون بالعملة هنا ؟ |
| 4. You have the wrong number. | d. الخط انقطع. |
| 5. Sorry. | e. النمرة غلط. |
| 6. Would you please dial this number for me? | f. ممكن اكلم فاطمة من فضلك؟ |
| 7. I have been disconnected. | g. أنا سامعك بالعافية. |
| 8. The line is busy. | h. آسف. |
| 9. Is there a pay telephone here (around)? | i. ممكن تعلّي صوتك من فضلك؟ |

ANSWERS

1. f., 2. g., 3. l., 4. e., 5. h., 6. a., 7. d., 8. b., 9. c.



id-duktor

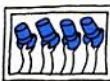
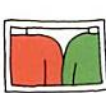
duktor il-asnaan

il-mustashfa

الدكتور
Doctorدكتور الأسنان
Dentistالمستشفى
Hospital

28

min ar-ra's ila 'aSaabi' il-qadam
من الرأس الى أصابع القدم
From Head to Toe

anf (manakhiir)
أنف (مناخير)
nose'een / 'iyun
عين/ عيون
eye / eyessha'r
شعر
hair'udhun (widp)
أذن (ودن)
earshanab
شنب
moustachefamm (bu')
فم (بق)
mouthraas
رأس
headwagh (wish)
وجه (وش)
facekhadd/
khudaad
خد/ خدود
cheek/
cheeksda'n
ذقن
chinlisaan
لسان
tongueasnaan
أسنان
teethdiraa' / diraa'een
ذراع/ ذراعين
arm/two armskitf/aktaaf
كف/ أكتاف
shoulder/two
shouldersra'aba
رقبة
neck

Dahr
ظهر
back



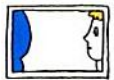
Saabi' / Sawaabi'
صابع / أصابع
finger/
fingers



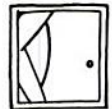
kuur'
كوع
elbow



miq-'ada
مقعدة
backside
(bottom)



baTn
بطن
belly



Sadr
صدر
chest



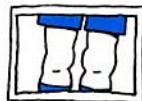
qadam/mishT/ka'b
قدم / مشط / كعب
foot/sole/heel



rigl / rigleen
رجل / رجلين
leg/two legs



rukba
ركبة
knee



khamas Sawaabi' (rigl) / aSaabi'
خمسة أصابع (رجل) / أصابع
five toes
(lit. fingers of the leg/foot)

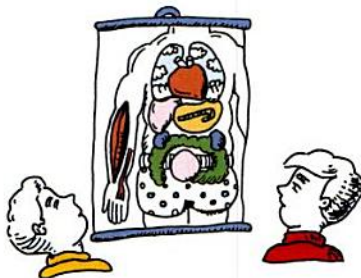


ri'a
رئة
lung

kibd
كبد
liver

'aDala / 'aDalaat
عضلة / عضلات
muscle/
muscles

shuryaan
شريان
artery



alb/qalb
قلب
heart

mi'da
معدة
stomach

am'aa'
أمعاء
intestines

kilya
كلية
kidney

wariid
وريد
vein

That was certainly a lot of new words to learn. Repeat them to yourself several times and then draw lines matching the Arabic words with their English equivalents.

a. hand	1. كنف
b. belly	2. رجل
c. ear	3. رأس
d. elbow	4. إيد
e. finger	5. بطن
f. head	6. وذن
g. knee	7. صباع
h. leg/foot	8. ركبة
i. mouth	9. كوع
j. shoulder	10. بق

bitish/tikii min 'ceh?
بتشتكي من إيه؟
What's Wrong with You?



I have a cold.	‘andii bard عندي برد	I have constipation.	‘andii imsaak عندي إمساك
I have a cough.	‘andii kuhha عندي كحة	I have diarrhea.	‘andii ‘is-haal عندي إسهال
I have a fever.	‘andii humma عندي حمى	I have a headache.	‘andii SuDaa’ عندي صداع
I have nausea.	‘andii dookha عندي دوخة	I have the flu.	‘andii infilwanzaa عندي إنفلونزا
I have a toothache. My tooth hurts.	sinaanii wag-‘aanii أسناني وجعاني	I have an upset stomach. My stomach hurts.	mi‘diti wag-‘aanii معدتي وجعاني

ANSWERS

1. f., 2. h., 3. f., 4. a., 5. b., 6. c., 7. e., 8. g., 9. d., 10. i.



Tawaari'

طوارئ

An Emergency

29

We hope you don't find yourself in a medical or other emergency situation, but it is a good idea to know some useful words and phrases to help you in case you are.

maTaafii

مطافئ

fire station (fire brigade)

buliis

بوليس

police



'arabiiyyit il-'is'aaf

عربة الإسعاف

The Ambulance



To get emergency medical aid from your hotel, notify the front desk staff. They can call for an ambulance with trained medical personnel to assist you on the spot or to transport you to a hospital. Here are a few expressions for you to learn. Listen and repeat.

Tawaari'

طوارئ

emergency



mustashfa

مستشفى

hospital

Useful Expressions

Help!	`ilha`uunii الحقوني
Call for a doctor right now.	`uTlub duktoor haalan أطلب دكتور حالا
Call an ambulance right now.	`uTlub `arabiyyit `is`aaf haalan أطلب عربية إسعاف حالا
Take me to a hospital.	khudnii li-l-mustashfa خذني للمستشفى
I had a fall.	ana wi`i`et أنا وقعت
I was hit by a car.	`arabiyya khabaTitnii عربيه خبطتني
I am having a heart attack.	`andii azma albiyya عندي أزمة قلبية
I burned myself.	hara`t nafsii حرقت نفسي
I cut myself.	`awwart nafsii عوّرت نفسي
I am bleeding.	anaa banzif أنا بانزف
I think the bone is broken.	a`taqid il-`aDma inkasarit أعتقد العظمة انكسرت
My leg is swollen.	riglii warma (wirmit) رجلي واردة (ورمت)
The wrist is twisted.	`iidii itgaza`it إيدي انتجّعت
My ankle is dislocated.	ka`bii it`awag (itgaza`) كعبي أنتعوج (إنتجّع)

il-buliis
البوليس
The Police

You will find police officers directing traffic and patrolling the streets. If you have any problems or need directions, the police will help you.

ragul albuliis
رجل البوليس
policeman



‘ism ilbuliis/ish-shurTa
قسم البوليس/الشرطة
police station

Call the police!

‘uTlub il-buliis
أطلب البوليس.

Where is the nearest police station?

feen ‘a‘rab ‘ism shurTa
فين أقرب قسم شرطة؟

I've lost my passport.

Dayya‘t baspoorii (gawaaz safari)
ضيعت باسبوري (جواز سفري).

I am lost and do not know how to get back to the hotel.

‘ana tuht wi mish ‘aarif arga‘
li-l-fundu‘
انا تهت ومش عارف أرجع الفندق.

My wallet has been stolen.

mahfaziit ‘itsara‘ it
محفظتي اتسرقت.

abl maa tisaafir
قبل ما تسافر
Before You Leave

Choose the right answer.



Situation 1: التعرف بالناس
Getting to Know People

1. When you meet an Egyptian person, how do you start up a conversation?
☐ a. سلام عليكم.
☐ b. مع السلامة.
☐ c. عليكم السلام.
2. It is morning and you meet someone. How do you greet him/her?
☐ a. مساء الخير.
☐ b. صباح الخير.
☐ c. كل سنة وانت طيب.
3. Someone says "Thank you" to you. How should you reply?
☐ a. إزيك.
☐ b. مع السلامة.
☐ c. عفواً.
4. When you give something to a woman, what is the polite form of saying "Here it is?"
☐ a. إفضّل.
☐ b. إفضّلني.
☐ c. إفضّلوا.
5. Pleasure to meet you.
☐ a. معلىش.
☐ b. نشرفنا.
☐ c. الحمد لله.

ANSWERS

Situation 1: 1. a., 2. a., 3. c., 4. b., 5. b.

Situation 2: وصول

Arrival



1. You have a reservation for two rooms at a hotel. What do you say?
☐ a. إحنا حجزنا اوضتين.
☐ b. إحنا ما حجزناش اوضتين.
☐ c. عايزين نحجز اوضتين.
2. The clerk asks how long you will be staying. Your reply is "About a week."
☐ a. حوالي أسبوع.
☐ b. حوالي أسبوعين.
☐ c. حوالي شهر.
3. You want to know whether breakfast is included in the price of the room, so you say:
☐ a. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الفطار؟
☐ b. أجرة الأوضة شاملة الغذاء؟
☐ c. أجرة الأوضة شاملة العشاء؟
4. You want to find out where the elevator is.
☐ a. فيه أسانسير من فضلك؟
☐ b. بكام الأسانسير من فضلك؟
☐ c. فين الأسانسير من فضلك؟

Situation 3: زيارة معالم البلد

Visiting the Sights

1. Ask a passerby how to go to the Egyptian museum.
☐ a. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف المصري؟
☐ b. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف الإسلامي؟
☐ c. من فضلك إزاي أروح المتحف القبطي؟
2. The passerby told you to go straight until you reach il-Tahrir square.
☐ a. إركب الأتوبيس لحد ميدان التحرير.
☐ b. إمشي دوغري لحد ميدان التحرير.
☐ c. خذ مترو الأنفاق لحد ميدان التحرير.

ANSWERS

Situation 2: 1. a., 2. a., 3. a., 4. c.

3. You want to see the pyramids. What would you say?
- ☐ a. ياللا نشوف فيلم عن الأهرام.
 - ☐ b. مش عايز أشوف الأهرام.
 - ☐ c. عايز أشوف الأهرام.
4. How much is the ticket to Giza?
- ☐ a. بكام التذكرة للجيزة؟
 - ☐ b. إزاي أروح الجيزة؟
 - ☐ c. ممكن تيجي معايا للجيزة؟
5. You and your friend want to get off the bus at the pyramids and the sphinx. What would you say to the driver?
- ☐ a. عايزين نركب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
 - ☐ b. عايزين نزل عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
 - ☐ c. عايزين نلعب عند الأهرام وأبو الهول.
6. You are bargaining the fee of the taxi driver, who suggested 30 pounds. You want to say "This is not good for me."
- ☐ a. ما ينفعش!
 - ☐ b. ماشي!
 - ☐ c. اتكل علي الله!
7. Your watch doesn't work. You want to know the time. So you ask someone near you.
- ☐ a. الطماطم بكام دلوقت من فضلك؟
 - ☐ b. الساعة كام دلوقت من فضلك؟
 - ☐ c. معاك ساعه من فضلك؟
8. Can you ask about the price of a round-trip ticket to Alexandria?
- ☐ a. بكام التذكرة رايح جاي لإسكندريه؟
 - ☐ b. بكام التذكرة لاسكندريه؟
 - ☐ c. بكام اسكندريه؟
9. Tell your hosts that you are American and that you can speak a little Arabic.
- ☐ a. أنا أمريكي وباتكلم عربي شوية.
 - ☐ b. أنا مصري وباتكلم امريكي شوية.
 - ☐ c. انا مصري وباتعلم عربي شوية.

10. If you want to rent a car, you tell the clerk:
- ☐ a. عايز أشتري عربية من فضلك.
 - ☐ b. عايز أأجر عجلة من فضلك.
 - ☐ c. عايز أأجر عربية من فضلك.
11. At the service station, you ask the attendant to change the oil and to check the tires and the water.
- ☐ a. ممكن تغير زيت وتكشف لي علي الكاوتش والميئة كمان؟
 - ☐ b. ممكن تكشف لي علي الزيت والكاوتش والميئة؟
 - ☐ c. ممكن تغير الزيت والكاوتش وتكشف لي علي الميئة؟
12. You ask the flight attendant if they serve meals during the flight.
- ☐ a. فيه وجبات أثناء الرحلة؟
 - ☐ b. إمتي ها تطلع الطائرة؟
 - ☐ c. فيه مشروبات اثناء الرحلة؟

الترفيه: Situation 4

Entertainment

1. Using the phone, ask the clerk at the "Sound and Light" show if there is a show in English tonight.
- ☐ a. فيه عرض صوت وضوء بالإنجليزي الليلة؟
 - ☐ b. فين عرض الصوت والضوء الليلة؟
 - ☐ c. فيه عرض صوت وضوء الليلة؟



2. Muna jogs every day and looks healthy and strong. What would a friend who is impressed by Muna's healthy lifestyle say to her?
- ☐ a. ماشاء الله! أنت جميلة قوي.
 - ☐ b. ماشاء الله! أنت ذكية قوي.
 - ☐ c. ماشاء الله! رنا يديكي الصحة.

ANSWERS

Situation 3: 1. a., 2. b., 3. c., 4. a., 5. b., 6. a., 7. b., 8. a., 9. a., 10. c., 11. a., 12. a.
 Situation 4: 1. a., 2. c.

Situation 5 : الوجبات و المطاعم
Meals and Restaurants



1. Ask your partner what she wants for breakfast.
 - ☐ a. تحب تاكل إيه علي الفطار؟
 - ☐ b. تحبي تاكلي إيه علي الفطار؟
 - ☐ c. تحبي تاكلي قول علي الفطار؟
2. What would you say after finishing a meal to which you were invited at a friend's house?
 - ☐ a. سُفرة دايمة.
 - ☐ b. بالهناء والشفاء.
 - ☐ c. تصبحوا علي خير.
3. You are in a restaurant. Ask for a copy of the menu.
 - ☐ a. المنيو من فضلك.
 - ☐ b. المنيو تحت أمرك.
 - ☐ c. مش عايز المنيو.
4. At a Kushary shop, the waiter asks if you would like a big, small, or medium-sized dish. What would he say?
 - ☐ a. تحب طبق كشري كبير وّلا صغير وّلا وسط؟
 - ☐ b. تحب الشطة الحامية؟
 - ☐ c. تحب طبق رز بلبن وّلا كشري؟
5. Ask the waiter what they have for dessert.
 - ☐ a. عندكم ملايس رجالي؟
 - ☐ b. عندكم سمك النهارده؟
 - ☐ c. عندكم الحلو إيه؟
6. Pay ten pounds for your Kushary meal and tell the waiter to keep the change.
 - ☐ a. اتفضل عشره جنية وّختي الباقي علشانك.
 - ☐ b. اتفضل عشرين جنية وّختي الباقي علشانك.
 - ☐ c. اتفضل عشره جنية وإيدني الباقي من فضلك.

7. If you want to freshen up and want to know where the restroom is, you would say:

- ☐ a. حمام السباحة فين من فضلك؟
- ☐ b. الحمام فين من فضلك؟
- ☐ c. الحمام بكام من فضلك؟

Situation 6: **في المحل**
At the Store



1. At the department store, ask where you could find underwear.

- ☐ a. فين قسم الملابس الداخلية؟
- ☐ b. فين قسم الأحذية؟
- ☐ c. فين قسم الكتب؟

2. You tried on a suit. Ask the salesperson for his opinion.

- ☐ a. إسمك إيه؟
- ☐ b. إيه المشكلة؟
- ☐ c. إيه رأيك؟

3. You are at the grocery store. Ask the shopkeeper to give you a carton of eggs.

- ☐ a. إديني كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
- ☐ b. خذ كرتونة بيض من فضلك.
- ☐ c. انا مش عايز كرتونة بيض.

4. You are lost and someone is telling you to turn right at the second street on your right to get to your hotel. What would he say?

- ☐ a. أدخل أول شارع يمين.
- ☐ b. أدخل ثاني شارع يمين.
- ☐ c. أدخل ثاني شارع شمال.

5. You are at the pharmacy asking for medicine to help with your headache. What would you say?

- ☐ a. أنا عايز دواء للصداع.
- ☐ b. أنا عايز دواء للإسهال.
- ☐ c. أنا عايز أسبرين.

ANSWERS

Situation 5: 1. b., 2. a., 3. a., 4. a., 5. c., 6. a., 7. b.

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